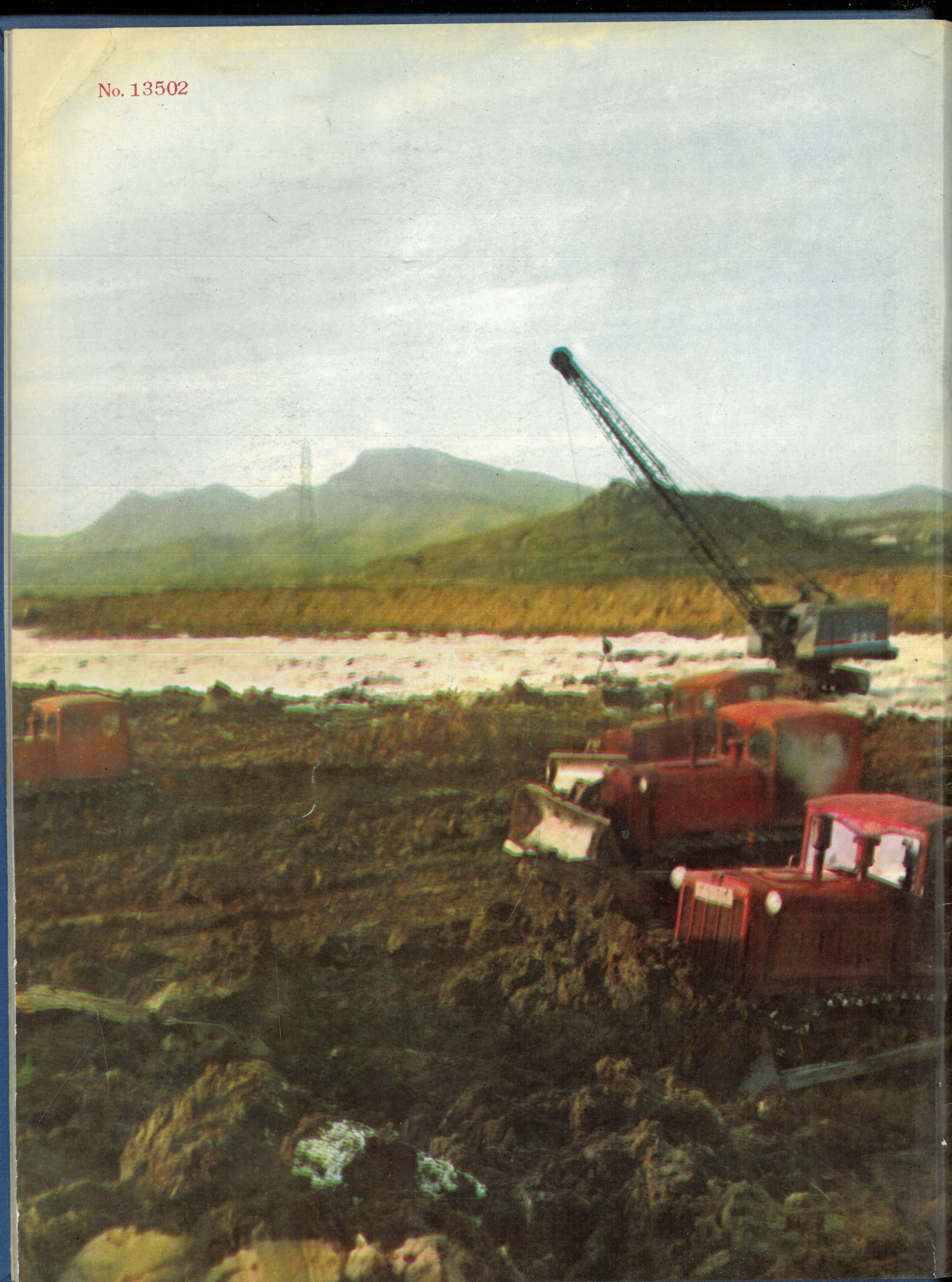
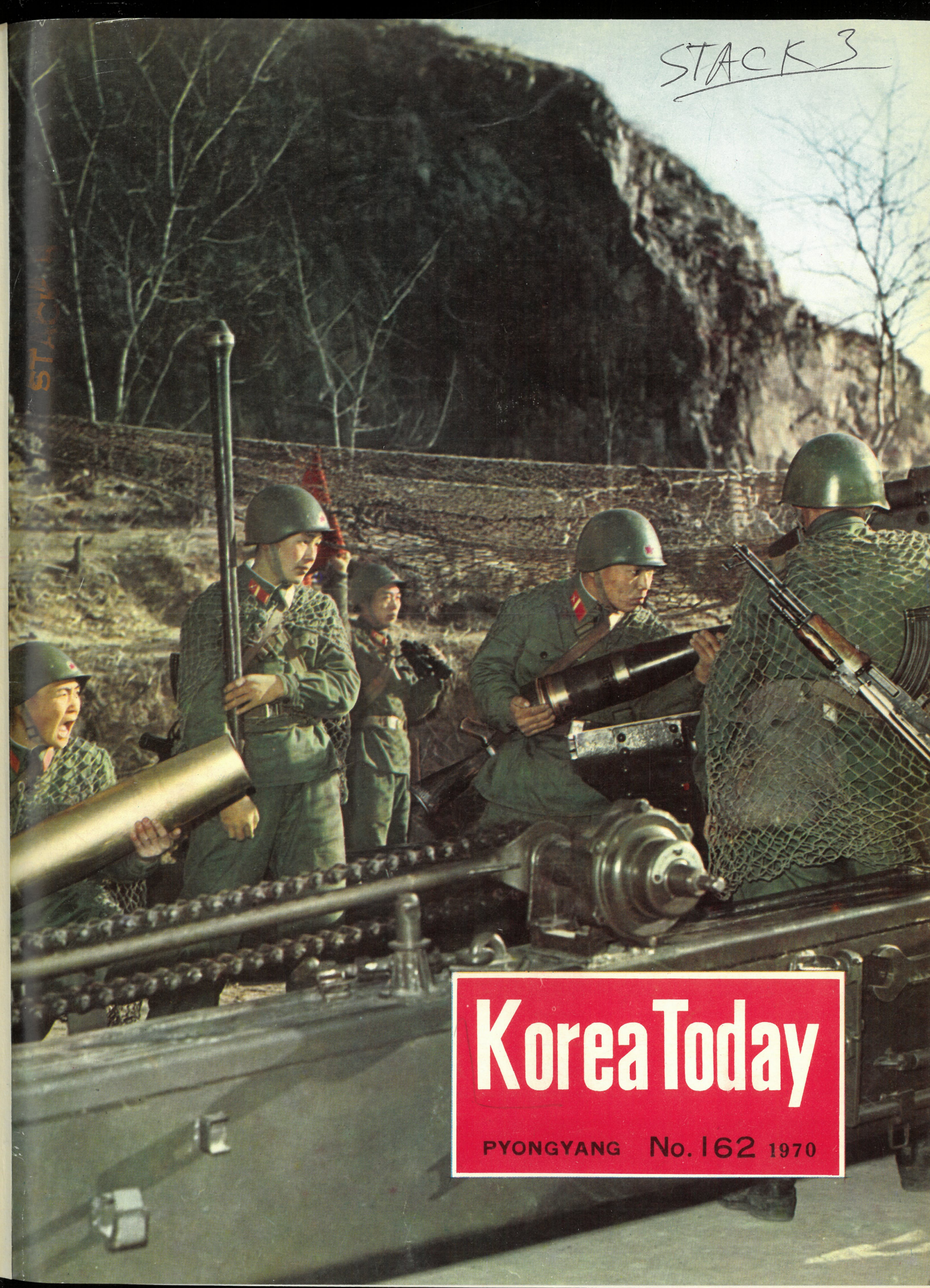


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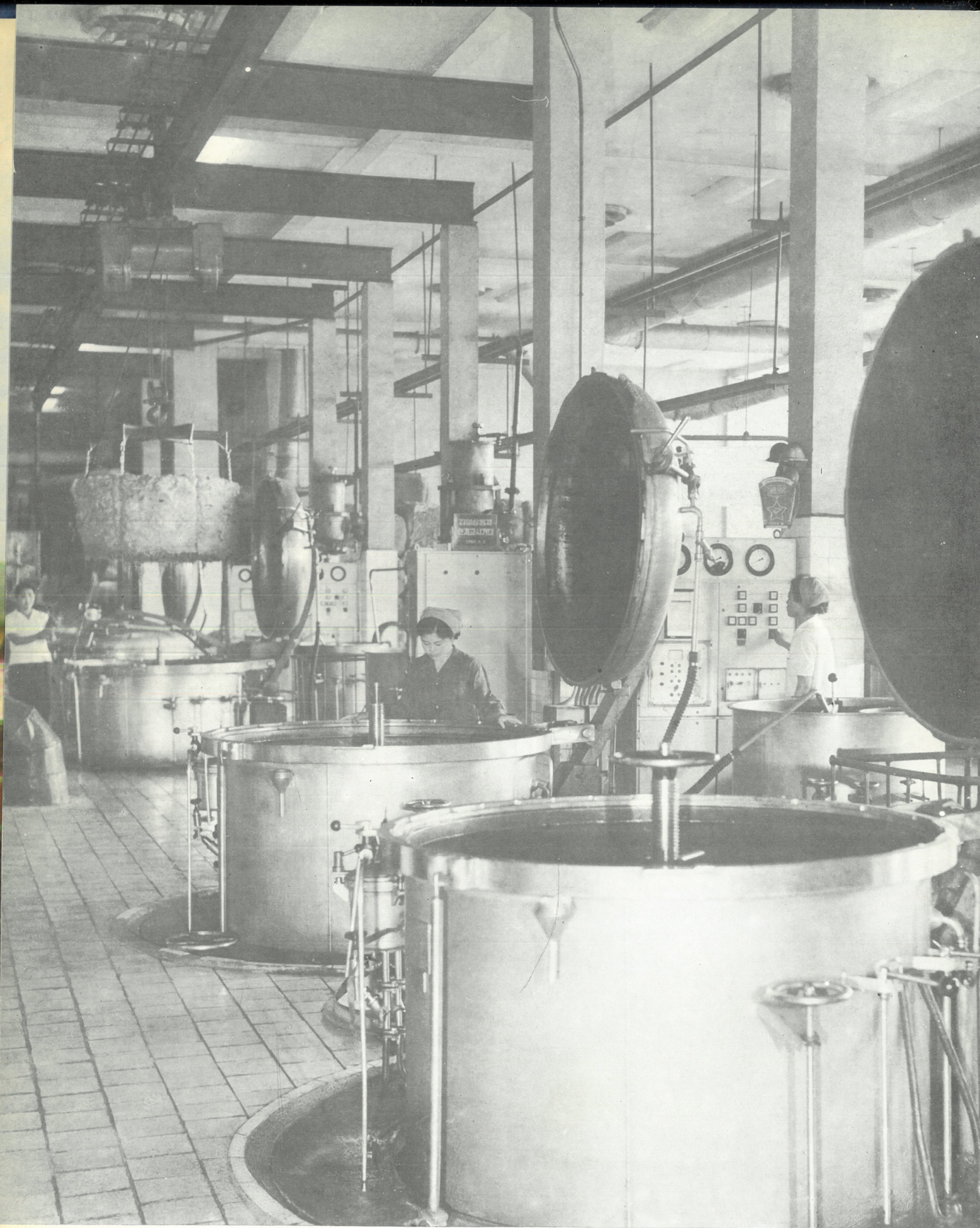


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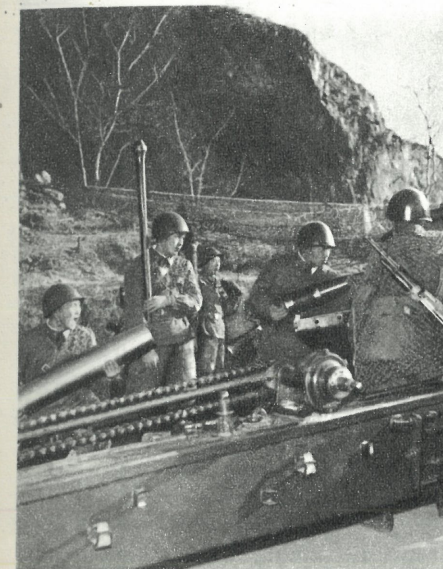
Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 162 1970



Workers of the factory where Comrade Li Kil Du works have widely introduced advanced dyeing methods to supply the people with beautiful and varied wollen textiles in large quantities

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: Artillerymen of the "one-beat-hundred" Korean People's Army intensify combat training in an atmosphere of an actual fighting, with the spirit of smashing the enemy, U.S. imperialists, at one blow whenever and wherever they may launch an attack

Photo Pak Jong Guk

BACK COVER: Fishing workers are registering innovatory successes everyday by carrying on both on the inshore and deep-sea fishery all the year round

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CONTENTS

Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method and Their Great Vitality	Yun Gab Pung 2
Prosperous Chongsan-ri	Kang Du Chon 7
"The Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method Created by Premier Kim Il Sung Are a Living Example of Marxism-Leninism"	11
Standing in the Van of the Youth and Student Movement	14
Invincible Is the Korean People's Army Which Has Built Up "One-Beat-Hundred" Strength Upholding the Party's Line of Self-Defence	18
The Unforgettable First Meeting	Choe Hyon 23
Thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on Pro- per Use of Law of Value in Production and Circulation of Consumer Goods in Socialist Society	26
New History of Iron . . . Chon Un Bong	29
"We Must Hasten the Day When We Enjoy a Happy Life under the Leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung"	33
A Nation of Industrious People	Nini Oniororo 35
South Korean Puppet Regime—An Anti-Po- pular Reactionary "Power"	36
Moves of Japanese Militarists for Overseas Expansion	38

Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method and Their Great Vitality

YUN KAP PUNG

It is now ten years since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method through his historical on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri and the Kangso county Party committee in February 1960.

The origination by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of our revolution, of the revolutionary system and method of work suited to the new circumstances prevailing in our country, during his on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri and the Kangso county Party committee, furnished the key to the radical improvement in the work of the Party, state and economic organs under socialism.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created anew by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, and the model of which was supplied by him personally in his guidance at Chongsan-ri, signify a further perfection of our Party's traditional work method based on the revolutionary mass line, in conformity with the actual requirements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In order to ensure correct revolutionary leadership for the masses, the method and system of Party work should be constantly improved and perfected in conformity with the ever-developing reality and conditions of work." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 162.)

It is a very important question for the successful promotion of the revolution and construction to correctly organize and guide the work in all spheres of politics, economy and culture in keeping with the new circumstances created in the period after the establishment of the socialist system.

This question, which awaited an urgent solution in the successful building of socialism and communism, was solved splendidly by the creation of the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri

method by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution.

With the completion of all-round socialist transformation in our country, fundamental changes took place both in the socio-economic relations and in the ideological life of the people. The new prevailing situation inevitably demanded a radical improvement in the work of the Party, state and economic organs so as to make the work fit in with it. This posed a more urgent question particularly in our countryside at the time, where socialist co-operativisation was completed in a short time and the scale of management of agriculture was expanded by the amalgamation of the co-operative farms with the *ri* as the unit.

The old administrative method of work adapted to the scattered and small private economy had now become incompatible with the new circumstances that an organized, large-scale socialist economy held sway, and the level of work of functionaries failed to keep pace with the fast developing reality.

Without improving the work system and method of the Party, state and economic organs as early as possible, and without raising decisively the level of leadership of the functionaries, neither socialist economy could be developed properly nor the advantages of the established socialist system be brought into full play.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly perceived the lawful demands of social development in good time and personally went down to Chongsan-ri, a farming village of our country, where he gave on-the-spot guidance for 15 days.

During his on-the-spot guidance at Chongsan-ri Comrade Kim Il Sung had talks on many occasions with cadres of the Chongsan-ri Party organization and the co-op farm management committee, primary-level workers of the Party cells and workteams, Party members and front-rank farmers, and, on the basis of a concrete study and analysis of Party and economic work as a whole, showed a right road to the impro-



Comrade Kim Il Sung chatting with farmers during his on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, Kangso County, South Pyongan Province

vement in the work of the Party, state and economic organs.

The establishment of the great Chongsan-ri method, which is the creative embodiment and further development of Marxist-Leninist theories and method in conformity with the new historical condition where socialism has triumphed, marked a revolutionary turn in the guidance in Party, state and economic work as a whole.

The revolutionary essentials of the great Chongsan-ri method and its genuine vitality lie, above all, in that it enables us to organize and carry on the work in an active and go-ahead manner in strict reliance on the inexhaustible revolutionary zeal and creative talent of the masses and on the basis of the scientific calculation of all subjective and objective conditions and the requirements of the development of the reality and thus vigorously promote socialist and communist construction and that it rapidly accelerates the process of revolutionization and working-classization of society.

The Chongsan-ri method is a genuine Party's political method of leadership for the masses, a scientific, communist work method, and a power-

ful method of revolutionization. It clearly indicates the principles and methods which must be abided by in Party, state and economic guidance under socialism, and gives an all-round elucidation to the standards and requirement of the revolutionary work method.

The Chongsan-ri method is a most excellent work method, in which are synthesized fundamental principles and methods of revolutionary guidance such as giving priority to political work, organic combination of political work with economic work, combination of general guidance with specific one, finding out of scientific solutions on the basis of a concrete analysis of the actual conditions, grasp of the whole chain of the links and correct decision of the order of priority, and concentration of forces on the main link, etc. All these principles and requirements embodied in the Chongsan-ri method are not ones confined to any certain period or any specific sphere; they are the universal principles of guidance and method of work to which we should hold fast in all fields of socialist and communist construction and throughout its historical period.

The Chongsan-ri method which gives a comprehensive answer to the fundamental questions of leadership and management in socialist construction is a theoretical and practical example of the revolutionary leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

The great Chongsan-ri method is a traditional work method of our Party based on the revolutionary mass line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method signify an embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, which is a tradition of our Party, in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 298.)

The Chongsan-ri method is a revolutionary method of relying on the masses and rousing them to action, believing in their strength.

The Chongsan-ri method based on the revolutionary mass line is deeply rooted in the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people built up in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung not only marked a new great turn in the development of the national-liberation movement and the communist movement in our country. In the course of this protracted armed struggle were also established the thorough-going revolutionary mass line, the scientific methods of guidance for the masses and of work with the masses, the brilliant tradition of the popular style of work, and were made and gained a wealth of precious and varied achievements and experience.

The tradition and experience of the revolutionary work method and the communist style of work, the example of which Comrade Kim Il Sung set himself and spread and popularized among all the army units during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, are valuable revolutionary assets to us.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are a living embodiment of the noble revolutionary tradition established during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and a summation and generalization of all practical experience of our Party gained in the course of carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition after the liberation.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, which are a model and pattern of the genuine communist work method, could be created only by the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung who possessed profound Marxist-Leninist theories and methods, the seasoned art of leadership and the exceptionally rich and varied practical experience; and it is only thanks to him that they now shed a bright light upon the whole world.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri

method are a fruition of the very idea of Juche which Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded and which our Party consistently adheres to, and are a brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary mass line and the scientific method of leadership.

* * *

The Chongsan-ri method is a most scientific method of leadership and a thorough-going revolutionary method of work in the building of socialism and communism. Embodied in the Chongsan-ri method are the revolutionary requirements for raising the leading role of the Party in all work and inducing the functionaries always to go down to lower organs to give concrete guidance and substantial assistance to the subordinates and masses, and the fundamental requirements of the Party's work method of giving priority to political work in all activities to bring into full play the creative initiative of the masses; it fully meets the requirements of the work method of closely combining general guidance with specific guidance in all work and concentrating efforts on the main link to boost the whole work, and the requirement for closely combining economic construction with the work of remoulding the ideology and consciousness of people to solve the two at the same time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught with regard to the Chongsan-ri method as follows:

"The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work, or work with the people, in all activities to give play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks. This method is not only an effective method of work enabling us to carry out the immediate revolutionary tasks successfully in a deep-going manner but a potent method of education that enhances the ideological and political levels and practical ability of the functionaries and revolutionizes the masses." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 298-299.)

To give definite priority to political work or work with people in all matters is the essential demand of the Chongsan-ri method and a firm, invariable principle of our Party.

The motive power of the revolution and its masters are the masses of people, and socialism and communism can be built only by the voluntary and conscious activities of the working people. The success of revolution and construction depends on the conscious participation of the people in them.

But the conscious zeal of the people does not increase of itself, it can be brought into full play only when political work is intensified to arm them thoroughly with the unitary ideology of our

Party, the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the Party's lines and policies which are the embodiment of his ideas, and the contents and significance of the revolutionary work are brought home to them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The fundamental requirement of the Party's revolutionary leadership is to steadily raise the political awakening of the masses and to give full play to their inexhaustible strength and creative initiative in the implementation of the Party's policies." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 161.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of giving precedence to political work before all other work is an important idea which forms the pivot of the communist work method; it represents one of the most important fundamental requirements of this method.

That we have advanced at the speed of Chollima in socialist construction and made a new, great revolutionary upsurge in recent years in the struggle for carrying out the line of building the economy and defences in parallel is attributable to the fact that we gave preference to political work in all activities under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and according to his teaching, so that all the working people might strive devotedly for the fatherland and the people with fervent loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

As historical experiences and the reality of today show, the enormous reserve and possibilities for a steady growth of production lie precisely in giving priority to political work to rouse the masses to activity, and therein lies the reliable guarantee for actively keeping a high speed of economic development free from stagnation and marking time.

The Chongsan-ri method requires that all the functionaries always go down to work places to teach and help the workers at the lower level and the masses, probe deeply into the reality to get a concrete understanding and analysis of the actual state of affairs and take scientific measures and then solve questions with the joint efforts of superiors and inferiors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not just issue commands and directives at the lower units, but should give substantial assistance to their inferiors, teaching them kindly, working together with them to solve knotty problems and helping them do their work well." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 553.)

The duty of all our guiding organs and functionaries is to firmly arm the workers at the lower level and the masses with the Party's lines and policies and give substantial assistance to them in their work so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks as a whole.

Under socialism, higher organs and their functionaries, as the commanding personnel in charge of the respective domain and unit and as the true servants of the people, should help and teach the workers at the lower level with all sincerity to ensure the successful execution of the Party's policies, through the joint efforts of the superior and the inferior united with one idea and the singleness of will.

Referring to the revolutionary work method during his guidance at Chongsan-ri, the method of higher organs and their functionaries teaching lower organs and the workers at lower levels and giving substantial assistance to their work, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that we should establish thoroughly the work system under which the centre give assistance to provinces, province to counties, and county to ri.

That higher organs and their functionaries help and teach lower organs and their workers in the actual work makes it possible not only to decisively elevate the latter's guidance level which lags behind the developing reality, but also enable the former to learn from the reality and steadily improve their own level of leadership.

This revolutionary measure enables the cadres and working people to unite as one to actively overcome all difficulties and correctly solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction. It acquires great theoretical and practical significance because it is a most correct measure for solving the question of the guidance of functionaries which relatively lags behind the development of the reality in socialist and communist construction.

The Chongsan-ri method also requires of us to combine general guidance with specific guidance, decide the order of priority in all work and grasp the main link to concentrate force on it and solve it and thus push ahead with the whole work.

Combining general guidance with specific guidance is one of the basic principles of the Chongsan-ri method.

Only when general guidance and specific guidance are combined can we take measures suited to concrete conditions, while keeping purposefulness and unity of action in the fulfilment of a given work, and can we accelerate the progress of the whole work while checking on the fulfilment of the current work, and thus carry through substantially the Party's policies to the end. And under the condition that difficult and complicated tasks crop up one after another in each period of the development of the revolution we can push ahead all work successfully only when we decide the order of priority correctly on the basis of scientific calculation of our own forces allocated for the task to tackle and find out the main link correctly, concentrate force in it and thus solve problems one by one in a thorough-going manner.

All the victories and successes we have at-

tained in the revolution and construction are an eloquent proof of the great vitality of the revolutionary work method which our Party, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly pursued and ably applied in all its activity.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method which are a fine example of the scientific leadership for the masses and the revolutionary work method have been deepened still further and carried through in the spheres of industry and agriculture, in all fields and all the units of the work in the country; indeed these have played and are playing a tremendous role in the revolutionary struggle and construction work for remoulding nature and society.

As political work was organized and conducted actively in all branches with purpose according to the requirements of the Chongsan-ri method, our Party members and the working people have been able to arm themselves more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, run through with his idea of Juche and promote more vigorously the process of revolutionization and working-classization of our society.

As seen above, the Chongsan-ri method is a most revolutionary and scientific, communist work method conforming to the nature of our socialist system and a powerful revolutionary weapon capable of scaling successfully both the ideological and material fortresses in socialist and communist construction.

Over the last 10 years the unequivocal superiority and great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have been proved all-roundly in the course of carrying out the revolution and construction in our country.

As to the great fruit of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the spread of the Chongsan-ri method, a change was brought about in the work of the Party, state and economic organs and the level of leadership of the functionaries in these organs was raised considerably. Since the Chongsan-ri method was accepted by the masses, the work of educating and remoulding the masses became the work of the working people themselves, developing into their mass movement for remoulding ideology. The implementation of the mass line and the generalization of the Chongsan-ri method tended to further enhance the leading role of the Party, expanded and reinforced our revolutionary ranks rapidly and gave a powerful impetus to the upswing in socialist construction and the Chollima movement." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 299.)

Through the struggle for carrying out the Chongsan-ri method, in all fields of our Party and state work and economic guidance the old system, method and pattern obstructing our advance were done away with and the new revolutionary work system, method and pattern have

been established all-roundly.

Party work has been made living, creative work with people on the farm fields and by the machines where people are seething with creative zeal.

All functionaries conduct their work in political method inherent in the Party, delve deep into the reality, make a scientific study and analysis of the actual conditions, take correct measure for solution of problem raised, learn from and teach the masses and induce them to give full play to their conscious zeal in the implementation of the Party's policies pooling their strength and wisdom with the result that the intention of the Party was brought home to the masses and the Party's policies were carried through successfully.

All the functionaries have established the unitary ideology of our Party more firmly among themselves in the course of carrying out the policies of our Party, the embodiment of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding them, and the leading role of the Party has been raised exceptionally and the unity of the Party and the masses has been strengthened indestructibly.

With the Chongsan-ri method developed in depth the revolutionary trait of carrying through to the end the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party's lines and policies overcoming any difficulties in the van of the hard struggle for the sake of the Party and revolution has been established among the Party members and working people. Our Party members and working people are powerfully promoting socialist construction helping and pulling each other along under the slogans, "Let us live in a communist way!" and "One for all and all for one!"

The Chongsan-ri method has brought about a great change in life and steadily develops and is enriched in life.

The great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method finds eloquent expression also in the fact that it has brought about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and vigorously accelerated the Chollima movement in our country. The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method were a decisive factor in intensifying and developing the Chollima movement into the Chollima workteam movement which organically combines the collective innovation movement in production with the work of educating and remoulding the working people in a communist way.

Indeed, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung are a powerful weapon speeding up our advance towards socialism and communism effecting changes both in economic and spiritual life in society and a most scientific and revolutionary work method suitable for the new historic conditions with socialism triumphed and for the reality of our country.

Prosperous Chongsan-ri

KANG DU CHON

Chongsan-ri is a village of glory where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which give comprehensive answers to the fundamental problem of Party, state and economic guidance in socialist and communist construction.

Today the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are in full bloom in Chongsan-ri, which boasts various impressive stories about the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been leading our peasants along the hopeful road of industrializing our agriculture and freeing them from hard work and making them possess a fair cultural and technical knowledge.

FATHERLY LEADER OPENED UP THE BROAD AVENUE OF TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

In 1958, the socialist transformation of production relations was completed in the towns and countryside of our country and the Chollima movement embarked on a new, high stage.

Thanks to the powerful assistance of reliable heavy industry the all-round technical revolution of the rural economy was raised as an urgent problem.

In this historic period of transformation the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called at the Saenal Co-operative Farm to guide in person the work of irrigation and in October 1958 he visited the Kiyang irrigation projects and there he concretely taught on the direction and stages of

the work.

Thus the Kiyang irrigation projects were completed and life-giving water moistened all the rice fields of Chongsan-ri.

In order to usher in a new era when our peasants can do farming with machines, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, always found himself among the workers and peasants and pushed forward this work energetically.

In October 1958, Comrade Premier visited Chongsan-ri again. He sat together with the peasants on a strawmat on the threshing-ground and gave them the task of amalgamating the co-operatives with a ri as the unit, saying that the amalgamation of the co-operatives was good for the readjustment of arable land, introduction of machines and diversified economy and for the effective use of labour.

Then he directly went to the working class of Kiyang and taught that they should make tractors in order to reorganize the rural economy technically like the developing industry and relieve the peasants from hard work and showed them the way to the production of tractors.

Then at the Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December 1959 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as an important task to concentrate efforts on the mechanization of the rural economy, and at the general membership meeting of the Chongsan-ri Party organization held in February the next year he said as follows:

"We organized the co-operatives to make our life affluent

after all. To become well-to-do we must produce a great deal. Further growth of the forces of production, namely, the productive forces, is indispensable for producing a great deal. Growth of the productive forces requires mechanization of agriculture."

Thanks to the wise policy of the Leader, the production of tractors and lorries increased every year and the mechanization of the rural economy was hastened at a fast speed.

Around that time, in the spring of 1963, the people in Chongsan-ri have the honour to meet the Premier again in their village.

Seating himself among the peasants he inquired them in detail — how many tractors were required per one hundred jong-bo to realize all-round mechanization. He said that all work, with the exception of rice-planting and seed selection on the fields, should be done by machines and the peasants must be made to take care of only machines.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In our country the peasants have been freed from oppression and exploitation and their livelihood has reached the level of the middle peasants. However, we did not yet completely liberate the peasants from the difficult and arduous work. Today we Communists are confronted with the lofty and glorious task to emancipate our peasants from arduous work which has been handed down by our ancestors for several thousand years."

Immeasurable was the warm love and profound solicitude of the Leader who spares nothing for the happy life of the people

and for the liberation of our peasants from hard work.

While walking along the ridge between rice-fields in the countryside Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, saw a tractor standing in the fields and inquired what was wrong with the tractor. He was so deeply concerned about the peasants that he instructed them not to stop the tractors and operate them better at any cost so as to ease the peasants' labour.

On November 23, 1965, Comrade Kim Il Sung went to Chongsan-ri for the 29th time and inquired one by one about the use of tractors and other farm machines. At that time the peasants of Chongsan-ri frankly told the Premier that they were using the tractors mainly in doing large-scale farming work because they thought it was imprudent to use the valuable tractors sent by him in all work.

Wearing a genial smile he said reproachingly that the purpose of tractor production was to mechanize even all small farm work and that they should use the tractors unsparingly.

These words contain the profound and warm fatherly love of Comrade Premier who spares nothing for the mechanization of arduous farming work to relieve our peasants from it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in detail as to how to reorganize the system of operating tractors so as to raise the utility rate of tractors, so that they might meet better the requirements of the peasants. Afterwards, in our country the operational rate of tractors was raised by far and the success of the mechanization was also expanded with the operation system of tractors and farm machines reorganized to make the co-operative farms more effectively use the tractors and farm machines in possession of the state for their agricultural production.

Seeing that the successes made in the technical revolution in the countryside were consolidated, Comrade Premier aroused the people to a struggle

after another.

During his on-the-spot guidance to South Hwanghae Province in November 1966, the Leader exhorted the peasants to do farm work scientifically and technically and, at the same time, to establish the drainage system to drain the standing water in time on the rice fields and in the following month of December he visited Chongsan-ri and stressed again on the establishment of drainage system.

The whole country seethed with the drainage work.

At that time every person in Chongsan-ri kept a "memo-book of the on-the-spot teachings" in their bosom and remembered the Leader's teachings at home, while working on the fields and having a rest and put them into practice, with the fervent resolution to be singleheartedly loyal to the Leader.

The Red peasants of Chongsan-ri, who had deeply realized through their actual experiences that if they did as the Leader taught they could always bring about miracles and innovations and happiness and victory, upholding his on-the-spot instruc-

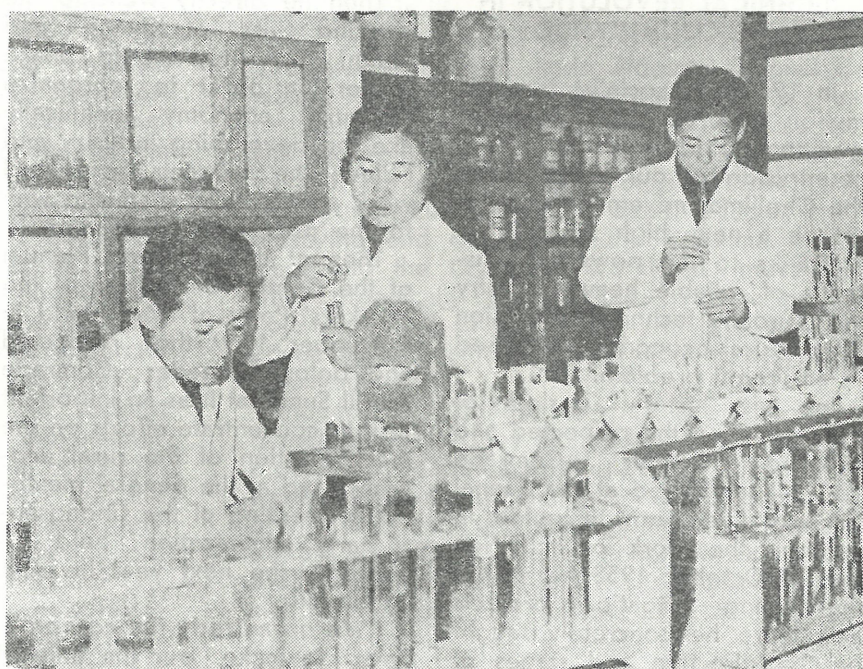
tions, got to the drainage work and finished two large drainage works in only ten days which would ordinarily take several months, overcoming difficulties confronting them by their united strength.

The farmers of this village who think and act according to the ideas and will of the Leader established an efficient drainage system in time as instructed by the Leader and overcame natural calamities in agricultural production and gathered in good crop.

In July 1967 the whole country was seething with the new revolutionary upsurge.

After he kindled the flame of another great revolutionary upsurge in the hearts of the working class in Hamhung area, the Leader again visited Chongsan-ri. He examined the process of the farm work one by one and said that as we were going to communism we could not use so many labour as we were doing, we should remove weed by weedkillers and machines and, for this, we should realize the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization.

Technical personnel of Chongsan Co-op Farm regularly conduct soil analysis and other experiment and research works to do farming in a scientific and technical way in conformity with the actual condition of the farm



Our heavy industry had already laid the material and technical basis capable of fully ensuring the fulfilment of this task.

The Chongsan-ri people have done a great deal of work in the course of arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and realizing his lofty ideas.

In only two years they converted over five hundred jongbo of rice fields into standardized ones, set up automatic sluices in several hundred places and built part of ridges between rice fields with concrete. Not only that. All the farmers enriched their knowledge of machinery and chemistry and did the farming scientifically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung called at Chongsan-ri in the autumn of 1968 and looked round for a while the Chongsan plain where the all-round mechanization and chemicalization were bearing a fruit and he was very satisfied at the fact that more than seven tons were to be reaped per jongbo on the rice fields to which machines were applied in rice planting and labour was reduced to one-seventh compared with the previous years.

"You did not weed out by hands, did you?" asked the Premier.

"No, we did not weed out by hands. It is autumn but the weeds are hardly found."

He said with firm conviction that we must realize mechanization and chemicalization by ploughing and harrowing rice fields by tractors and extirpating the weeds with chemicals.

"We must go over to communist agriculture," he remarked.

Hearing this, the hearts of the Chongsan-ri people pounded with emotion.

Only ten odd years have passed since the first tractor was turned out according to the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader, but today in Chongsan-ri there are over one hundred tractors and more than 700 diverse trailing farm machines working to lighten the arduous farm work of the peasants



Sprinkling of weed-killer at the Chongsan Co-op Farm where farmers do farming with the help of machines, electricity and chemicals without any worry about water, like all other villages of our country, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

and weedkillers and other chemicals are widely introduced in agricultural production.

Today the hearts of the Chongsan-ri people overflow with the pride and joy of having as their Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of our revolution, who led them to achieve the brilliant successes, and firm their determination to singleheartedly loyal to him sharing life and death and sweets and bitters with him.

The Chongsan plain proudly informs that the historical time comes nearer when our peasants will realize their ideal that they are completely freed from arduous work and difference between agricultural and industrial labour is ironed out.

**ALL PEASANTS HAVE
BECOME ENLIGHTENED,
ARMED WITH KNOWLEDGE
AND TECHNIQUE, IN THE
BOSOM OF THE LEADER**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the re-

spected and beloved Leader of our people, taught:

"The main content of the cultural revolution in the countryside is the elevation of the general and the technical knowledge of the peasants. Without this, the technical revolution in the countryside would be impossible and the ideological education of the peasants could not be successfully conducted."

Fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directed great concern and solicitude to our peasants in order to make them, who had been removed far from modern civilization, the cultured peasants who possess the advanced science and brilliant culture, the master of a happy, cultured life.

From the first days of the construction of a new society after liberation the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung did his best to free our people from illiteracy and make them possess a high level of culture and technique as soon

as possible through the liquidation of the system of colonial enslavement education of Japanese imperialism and the establishment of people's educational system and, at the same time, through adult education system and various forms and methods such as correspondence and evening education and short courses.

Under these educational systems established by the Leader the peasants of Chongsan-ri, too, worked while studying and studied while working.

Before liberation many peasants could not write their own names, but now all the peasants have grown into able workers who have general knowledge commensurate to that of a middle-school graduate and possess advanced technique.

With the enforcement of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education, in Chongsan-ri, too, the sons and daughters of the peasants are growing up into new-type men of all-round developments envious of nothing in the world, and because of nurseries and kindergartens, the women farmers in every village are working without any worry.

The inhabitants of Chongsan-ri have waged an active struggle to raise their level of general and technical knowledge upholding the instructions of the Leader.

They studied the agricultural science and technique and prac-

tised the operation of tractors through the study course of farming technique.

In those days the inhabitants of Chongsan-ri would greet the Leader in the construction site of modern dwelling houses early in the morning and see him leave late at night on the ridge between rice fields after giving them teachings on farming technique and advice.

On November 13, 1961, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Chongsan-ri and dropped into a newly-built modern farm house and inquired whether the room was warm and admitted the sunlight. And he said: ...It seems the door-sill is too high. There must be storehouses and livestock pens in the farm houses, mustn't it....

He explained one by one the structure of the house and even drew up a design to show the direction of housing construction.

Several days later, that is, in the latter part of November, the Second Enlarged Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held. At the meeting, the direction and lines on building modern rural houses on a large scale were put forward all-roundly.

In the five years since the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was published, modern farm houses for 197,000 households and many

cultural establishments and welfare facilities such as nurseries and kindergartens were erected at state expense in the countryside of our country.

These are not all the changes that have taken place in Chongsan-ri.

In 1968 the grain production in Chongsan-ri increased 2.1 times compared with 1959.

The farmers and technicians who have firmly armed themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung have become the reliable masters of modern technology.

In Chongsan-ri today there are 64 technicians, and over two hundred farmers passed more than one subject in the examination for technical qualification and over two hundred farmers can operate tractors.

Thanks to the active promotion of the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, the farmers in Chongsan-ri gather in high crop, while working pleasantly, with three-fourths less expenditure of labour than before.

Chongsan-ri had only some fruit trees in the past, but now the village boasts more than two hundred jongbo of orchards.

With the rapid increase of agricultural produce the living standard of the Chongsan-ri people has rapidly improved and in 1968 the amount of distribution per household increased by 186 per cent in grain and 510 per

"The Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method Created by Premier Kim Il Sung Are a Living Example of Marxism-Leninism"

In February 1960, ten years ago, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, gave an on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, a rural village of our country, and through it created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, a powerful, theoretical and practical weapon for our revolution and construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have been generalized ever since in all domains and all units in our country, causing great changes in the spiritual and moral traits of our men, and our functionaries' style of work, too, changed radically. A new leap has taken place in men's work and life, and a great upsurge occurred in production and construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are calling forth, as days go by, greater extolment and sympathy among the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The creation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is an epochal event of great historical significance in the revolution and construction in our country.

The new circumstances and conditions in our country where the socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed to make the socialist form of economy gain the exclusive dominance, where the productive forces made a rapid growth, expanding the scale of production at high speed, and where the political ardour and creative positivism of the masses of people increased markedly, raised it as an urgent demand to improve, in conformity with them, the work system of the Party and state and economic organs as well as the work method and style

of the functionaries in an all-round way.

The leadership over the masses of the people in the revolution and construction, and how to do with the work system and work method, were very important and urgent questions of principle whose solution brooked no delay.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Following the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations and the establishment of the socialist system, the successful building of socialism and communism depends largely on how socialist production relations are adapted to the ever-developing productive forces and consummated, how the superstructure is perfected to suit the basis established and on how the counter-action of the superstructure to the basis is stimulated."

In the days when it was urgent to improve the work method to be suited to the new historic condition with the socialist system established, Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped in good time the mature problem in the life, from the standpoint of *Juche*, scientifically analysed it, and advanced the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, thus greatly contributing to the further acceleration of the building of socialism and communism and to the further enrichment and development of the Marxist-Leninist theories.

Boussema Camel, member of the national secretariat of the youth organization of the Algerian National Liberation Front who visited our country, expressed his deep impression as follows:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, who steadfastly leads the Korean people and the Korean revolution along the one road of victory taking upon himself the destinies of the 40 million Korean people and the Korean re-

cent in cash as against 1959.

The looks of Chongsan-ri today proudly demonstrate the great vitality of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, clearly showing the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who always leads our peasants to the one road of victory, and the loyalty of the Red peasants

in Chongsan-ri who unconditionally carry through his teachings to the end whenever and wherever.

Today the people of Chongsan-ri are putting, as in the past, their heart and soul into the study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions, in order to thoroughly arm themselves

with the unitary ideology of our Party—the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

At present they are vigorously unfolding a movement to reap again 500 kg more of grain from each jongbo this year with a burning enthusiasm to greet the Fifth Congress of our Party with the increased production of grain.

volution, attends in person to all the state affairs, weighty or not. All the numerous miracles and successes occurring in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea owe to his direct care.

"We visited Chongsan-ri, a village not so far from Pyongyang. At this small village Marshal Kim Il Sung passed as long as 15 days among the peasants, guiding them in the rural work and discussing with them on the weighty problems on the development of the country's agriculture. We have never heard such a thing that the Leader of a state discussed with peasants on state affairs staying for 15 days at a village.

"The change taking place in Korea is by no means fortuitous, it owes wholly to Marshal Kim Il Sung, a great Leader, who runs a popular government with excellence."

The Chongsan-ri method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, for the first time furnished an overall, comprehensive reply to the question of what principle and method the Party of the working class should apply to educate and mobilize the masses of people and organize and push forward its work to discharge its historic mission under socialism. Basing itself on the principle that the motive power and master of the revolution are the masses of people and socialism and communism can be built only by the self-conscious voluntary activities of the masses of the working people, the Chongsan-ri method has become an model of the most revolutionary, scientific communist work method, which is in full accord with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the lawful demand of socialist and communist construction.

Foreign friends express their boundless admiration for Comrade Kim Il Sung who has set a great example of the Marxist-Leninist way of leadership.

Camel Krouchie, an editor of an Algerian weekly, said as follows:

"We know well Premier Kim Il Sung is a truly popular, great Leader. He goes down among the people, discusses with them to work out policies of the state and take measures for their execution. Afterwards he goes down again to see how the policies are executed, and advances a new policy if he finds out there something new. This method of leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung is genuinely a popular one which mobilizes the masses of people for victory.

"The Korean people have become today the people of the country of Chollima under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who, regarding the masses of people as the motive force in the development of history, relies on their strength and unravels all problems in a revolutionary way.... From the on-the-spot method of guidance an example of which is shown by Premier Kim Il Sung, we have learned his lofty spirit and noble virtues in his loyal devotion to the country and the people and found in him a model of the popular style of work diametrically different from bureaucratism."

Elias Manuitt Camero, Chairman of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela, said as follows:

"The Korean people have the true Leader of people who is always with them, stands in the van of them

at all times sharing joys and sorrows, has correctly led the people throughout the 40-odd years of his revolutionary struggle showing them original lines to follow, and is attentive of everything belonging to the people and always cares about even a trifling matter if it is for the people and solves it.

"The people's true Leader does not stay in his office but betakes himself to every corner of the fatherland all the year round to have talks with the masses of people, ascertain what they want, heed to what they say and unravel their bottlenecks. He encourages them to better ends when they make some creative suggestions. Visiting factories, co-operative farms, educational or cultural institutions, army barracks, day in and day out, he guides and educates the masses on the spot. Upholding the guidance of their true Chief and true Leader, the Korean people place their faith in him and follow him to the end."

Mapolagama Bipulasara, Vice-President of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, said as follows:

"I see such an outstanding Leader as Premier Kim Il Sung for the first time in my life. He is a leader the world rarely knows.

"Premier Kim Il Sung goes round all parts of the country to sit and talk with the people about their work. Looking round factories, rural villages, schools and anywhere else in the country, he gives concrete teachings to the people on the spots and carries out the state affairs after he has fully understood the people's living conditions and the reality."

The revolutionary peoples of the world are also expressing their deep sympathy with the advantage of the Chongsan-ri method which teaches upper organs to assist subordinate organs and requires to set an example at one unit for its generalization in all fields.

Fofana Ibrahima, General Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers, pointed out:

"...The system in which higher units assist lower ones... I think this carries a great significance in laying a groundwork for communist labour.

"All people work helping each other. And it is the very foundation of communist society."

Iraqi paper Al-Thaura wrote as follows:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung created practical model cases, giving on-the-spot guidances to many factories and enterprises in person, and saw to it that they were generalized in all units."

The great Chongsan-ri method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung through his practical examples is a pattern of communist work method based firmly on the revolutionary mass line, to which he has held fast invariably since the early days of his revolutionary struggle.

Indeed, it was in the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that he laid down the revolutionary mass line and built up the brilliant traditions and experiences of the revolutionary work method and popular work style and the refined commanding art based on the line. And after liberation

they were inherited and enriched by our Party until they were fully embodied in the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by him.

In this connection, "The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Organized and Waged under the Personal Leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung," the document adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress, described as follows:

"Taking as their guide to action the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, 'As the fish cannot live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without the people,' the anti-Japanese guerillas fought and won victory, honorably displaying the trait of perfect unity between the army and the people and lofty popular style of work at any time and at any place."

Paulino Reyes Moreno, the head of the delegation of the Committee in Defence of the Cuban Revolution who visited our country, said:

"The brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle are in full bloom today in the midst of the struggle of the Korean people who are rushing ahead with socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung."

All these facts clearly show that the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are the most revolutionary, scientific and communist method of work suitable to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, and also attest to that they are a powerful revolutionary weapon with which one can seize successfully the ideological and material fortresses in building socialism and communism. Thus, the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, a powerful weapon for revolution and construction, is now shedding brighter light on the whole world and its great vitality is demonstrated in all fields of the Party and state and public life on a more extensive scale.

The entire Korean people have been united rock-firm with one idea and one intention around Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, and the politico-ideological unity of the whole Party and the entire people based on the Party's unitary ideological system has become indestructible.

All this has given greater impetus to the great upsurge in socialist construction and the Chollima movement.

H. Olufemi John, General Secretary of the National Youth Movement of Sierra Leone, said with admiration:

"I fully realized that the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung has a great significance in arming the people with the Party's ideology and developing production."

Expressing his deep impression of the indomitable political and ideological unity of our people who are united firmly around their Leader, Isamu Inoue, the head of the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan who visited our country, remarked:

"I felt in Korea that all people, old and young, even children are bound together and united with the ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung. And this we envy them most for."

Underlying this unshakable politico-ideological unity of the Leader and the masses of people are the boundless pride and honour our people feel in having Comrade Kim Il Sung as their Leader who always leads them along the one road of victory, prosperity and happiness.

Our people have really attained an enormous success in the socialist revolution and construction, arming themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and making their guide-line of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method the Leader gave them.

In this connection, Misraoui Meziane, Member of the National Directorship of the General Union of Workers of Algeria and General Secretary of the Railway Trade Union of Algeria, said that all the successes attained in our country were the result of the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

Tanzanian paper "Manyaka" commented:

"A great upsurge took place in socialist construction in Korea, innovations and miracles were brought about in all domains, and the people achieved labour feats in their struggle for capturing high eminence of socialism helping and pulling each other along under the slogan 'One for all and all for one.'"

As we see, the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by him are clearly showing their great vitality and enlisting active sympathies of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

A great number of the revolutionary peoples of the world see their own future in today's Korea regarding the successes attained by the Korean people as their own, and talk that they, too, "should build socialism in the same way as in Korea."

Kunisuke Nagano, President of the Japan-Korea Friendship Association, said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is a Leader who made a history. Such a leader can hardly appear even in several centuries.

"I read a book concerning the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung at Chongsan-ri and the truth told by the book, I think, is a living example of Marxism-Leninism for all countries."

Expressing his deep impression of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, Keizu Kawage, a critic and a permanent secretary of the Tokyo Branch of the Japan-Korea Friendship Association, stressed:

"The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the Taean work system, and so forth, are the skilful solution of the various problems raised under the proletarian dictatorship in conformity with the reality of Korea."

Therefore, the revolutionary peoples of the world say in unison that Korea is "a paragon we should learn from." And they express their deep feelings of love and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, who created such models to encourage them infinitely, calling him a "great hero," "hope of all people," and "people's leader."

Standing in the Van of the Youth and Student Movement

Having searched personally Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded it not merely as a current thought or simply as a theory.

Regarding Marxism-Leninism as the weapon for his struggle and the practical means, he devoted himself passionately to the youth and student movement along the course charted by it.

He keenly realized that fostering progressive thoughts among youth and children was a work for the future of the revolution and that the youth and student movement was a reliable bridge encouraging and guiding the workers, peasants and other basic masses to the revolution.

With regard to the need to arm the broad sections of the masses including the youth and students with Marxism-Leninism and unite them gradually and firmly in the revolutionary organizations, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...If we are to crush the Japanese villains and restore the independence of the country, we need first of all to unite the masses who love the country.... Let all of us unite forces and rise in a revolutionary struggle... In future, the youth should all be embraced in the youth organizations, the boys and girls in the juvenile organizations and the women in the women's organizations and fight with greater determination against the Japanese imperialists and the class enemies....

The first organization formed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in Kirin was the lawful Association of Korean Juveniles in Kirin.

He rallied all the Korean children in the city of Kirin in the organization.

Its aim was to educate them in anti-Japanese thought and gradually arm them with class consciousness.

He often held meetings for reading books and discussing subjects that would be attractive to them and occasionally, entertainments and athletic meets in turn, and heightened national pride and struggle consciousness of the children.

In the summer of 1927 Comrade Kim Il Sung assumed leadership of the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin.

Formerly at Kirin city there had been the Ryogil Association of Korean Students in Kirin, a legal, nationalist-supported organization of Korean students.

After Comrade Kim Il Sung took charge of this organization, he changed its name to the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin.

Most of the Korean students at various schools in Kirin were members of the organization and the composition of its membership was very complex with wide trends of thought.

However, the predominant group comprised people aiming at communism in keeping with the prevailing tendency of the times, although there were members who just supported nationalism.

Under these circumstances, leaders of the nationalist movement who were at pains to retain their influence in the organization, placed high hopes on Comrade Kim Il Sung who wielded great influence among students.

But contrary to their expectations, he, from the outset, educated the students affiliated with the Association in an anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit and anti-imperialist thoughts, and especially in the progressive ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Under his energetic leadership, gradually the Association was turned into a mass organization in favour of communism, and youth and students who previously had advocated nationalism gradually went in for communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's activities at that time covered a wide range.

At one place he would hold a gathering for reading books; at another he would guide a discussion meeting. At one time he would read avidly in a library; at another he would assemble his comrades to assign them new tasks of activities, thus he was absorbed in the revolutionary work.

All students knew him by name and respected and followed him.

He was widely known even among nationalists and those who styled themselves communist campaigners. And many youth and students who had come to Kirin from various provinces frequently called on him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was their pivot and standard-bearer.



Comrade Kim Il Sung in the lead of youth and students organized and guided a mass struggle against the construction of Kirin-Hoeryong railroad aimed at Japanese imperialist aggression of Manchuria.

At that time, he was thinking about complex and practical questions one after another: How youth and students and the nation's forces can be rallied under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and mobilized for the struggle, what principles and immediate slogans should be adopted for it, what are the aims of the immediate struggle and the action policy to hasten the victory of the Korean national-liberation movement?

Comrade Kim Il Sung should open up the future by himself and in his own way and lead students around him to struggle.

With members of the "T.D." of the Huatien days whom he met in Kirin as the nucleus, he rallied awakened young comrades and progressive youth from various parts to extend the organization of the "T.D." and renamed it the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

"A Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad" published in South Korea in December 1945 describes his activities as follows:

"... Kim Il Sung put his heart and soul into the juvenile movement as one of its leaders for more than a year in Kirin.

"In the pure heart of Kim Il Sung who had just

come to gain social consciousness, there was a wave of anguish. At that time, in the nationalist movement there was a strong indication that its original patriotic feature thinned out to go over to the revolutionary stage, and all the organizations of nationalist movement exerted themselves to form a unitary front, causing theoretical conflict between Hyobuihoe and Choksonghoe with Jonguibu as the center, which meant a step forward towards the formation of the front....

"The brain of young Kim Il Sung, nay, the consciousness of student Kim Sung Ju required criticism on the two social tendencies and realized that he would be able to attain his end in the future through his independent development.... He organized the "T.D." or Down-with-Imperialism Union, rejecting the infantile Right and Left trends.... Much was expected from Kim Il Sung, and the activities of this organizations were positive. The support of the masses for Kim Il Sung, enthusiastic man with a strong sense of justice, was great. A 19-year-old young revolutionary, Kim Il Sung was rather loved than supported, as a dearest son or brother of the masses and Kim Il Sung made up his mind to serve them with his whole heart...."

The first-stage goal of the Anti-Imperialist

Youth League was to increase its membership at schools in Kirin and in the neighbouring villages.

Comrade Kim Il Sung first trained those progressive youth, who had come to Kirin from various districts, within the organization of the League for a certain period of time and then sent them to schools in the city and to villages to carry on activities.

As a result, lower organizations soon came into existence in many parts and extended the vigorous activities.

For example, at the Wenkuang Middle School in the city, scores of students organized a big branch of the League.

In farming areas the League's organization expanded rapidly. Noteworthy results were achieved particularly in Hsinantun near Kirin.

Despite his busy schedule, Comrade Kim Il Sung would make trips Saturdays and Sundays to such farming villages as Kalun and Hsinantun to give lectures and provide guidance to the League's lower organizations.

So the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, a secret organization, formed and led by him, spread anti-Japanese, patriotic thoughts among broad segments of youth and students and peasants and rallied them around the organization.

While expanding the organization to rally progressive youth and students Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean Young Communist League for the first time in Kirin in the summer of 1927 with its nucleus youth and students.

Having formed the Communist youth organization with progressive youth and students picked for its members, he placed mass organizations such as the Korean Juvenile Association in Kirin, the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, under the influence of the Young Communist League and exercised unified leadership over them.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League expanded their organizations at various schools in the Kirin city such as the Kirin Yuwen Middle School, Wenkuang Middle School, the First Middle School, the Fifth Middle School, Kirin Normal School, Kirin Girls' Middle School and Kirin Law and Politics School, and to wide urban and rural areas such as Tunhua, Chiaoho, Huatien, Fusung, Panshih, Changchun and Shenyang, rallied many youth and students, and thus developed themselves into militant revolutionary organizations.

As the Young Communist League stepped up its activities and increased its influence among the masses, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized youth and students to an active struggle against the Japanese aggressors and the Chinese Kuomintang warlords.

The open struggle by these youth and students, conducted for the first time under his leadership, was a school strike against reactionary teachers of the Yuwen Middle School in the

summer of 1928.

At that time, as the role of the Young Communist League increased in the school with the increasing leftist tendency of students, right-wing reactionary teachers were openly making malicious plots to cope with this.

On the strength of the power of the reactionary warlords they applied pressure on progressive teachers, including the headmaster. They began to suppress by threats students' freedom to choose subjects of their preference and even the very limited democratic freedom in school management.

Comrade Kim Il Sung mobilized the organizations of the Young Communist League in carrying out a school strike to crush the plots of the reactionary teachers.

Having stood up united, all students refused to attend classes and made a powerful protest, exposing the crimes of a teacher in charge of discipline, and other evil instructors.

At the same time, they demanded, among other things, improvement in the treatment accorded to students, a guarantee that subjects should be taught according to students' preferences, and a promise not to apply pressure on the headmaster.

Frightened at the strong action of the students, the school authorities accepted the demands presented by students, and the strike ended in victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, encouraged by the initial victory, expanded the scale of struggle boldly.

In the end, the students' struggle stirred the whole city of Kirin and developed into a struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project that had a great impact on the whole of Manchuria.

The Japanese imperialists who had long been making preparations for the invasion of Manchuria, finished the laying of the Kirin-Tunhua railway line.

To extend this line, they started in 1928 the project of the Kirin-Hoeryong line which, along with the Changchun-Talien line, was planned as an important trunk line for their aggression on Manchuria.

Under these circumstances, members of the Young Communist League, under Comrade Kim Il Sung's leadership, in October 1928 organized a struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project, the purpose of which was the Japanese imperialists' invasion of Manchuria.

The struggle expanded into violent anti-Japanese demonstrations, joined by a wide segment of youth and students.

Standing in the forefront of these demonstrations were the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin and other mass organization under the guidance of the Young Communist League. Students of all schools at Kirin City took part there.

Forming their respective school columns, the demonstrators surged through the streets like a raging tide with banners in hands and their shouting of slogans shook the whole of the

city.

"Down with the Japanese aggressors!"

"We oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project!"

From the high rooftops, bills were scattered. They were appeals condemning the aggression by the Japanese imperialists and the traitorous acts of the reactionary Kuomintang warlords.

The massive student demonstrations continued almost daily until November, and the masses joined them, too.

To bring this situation under control the reactionary Kuomintang warlords mobilized the police.

But the demonstrators were undaunted. More than 20 persons were killed or wounded as the police attacked, wielding bayonets.

The Young Communist League and mass organizations including the Anti-Imperialist Youth League organized a large number of pickets with part of demonstrators and posted them in different places in the city under the energetic leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The gallant pickets encircled or tied down the policemen everywhere in the city with staves, to cover the free activities of their comrades-in-arms in the demonstration. This overpowered the police suppression.

Seizing this chance, the students in the demonstration waged a struggle for boycotting Japanese goods. They carried goods out of Japanese stores and threw them into the Sungari River.

The fierce anti-Japanese struggle of the valorous youth and students in Kirin finally touched off the active solidarity struggle of youth and students in Harbin, Tienchin and many other cities.

The Harbin students in particular, who rose up in a large-scale solidarity struggle, waged a fierce fight against the police on November 9, in which some one hundred and scores of students were wounded. The "Dong-a Ilbo" carried a report datelined November 2, 1928, describing the student demonstrations in Kirin and how their struggle spread under the headline: "Anti-Japanese Struggle in Kirin Assumes Serious Proportions over the Extension of Kirin-Tunhua Railway Line and Other Problems; Students Demonstrate Daily; Anti-Japanese Movement in Tienchin Also Serious for Several Days Running." The same paper, in its November 13 issue, also reported on the student struggle at Harbin, under this headline: "Anti-Japanese Student Bodies in Harbin Step Up Opposition against Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Line; Clash with Police on 9th; 148 Wounded."

The anti-Japanese demonstrations of students in Kirin dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists and to the traitorous reactionary warlords, and boosted the anti-Japanese sentiment of a wide segment of youth and students and popular masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung augmented the role of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and other mass organizations through these practical struggles, in the course of which he trained and proved the members, thereby further strengthening the organizations.

He learned the lesson that correct political slogans, the unity of all anti-Japanese forces, the united leadership, and organization in struggle based on them, would certainly lead the struggle to victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also organized and directed a struggle against the machinations of the reactionary warlords.

This was one of the most pressing fighting tasks related to the so-called "Mitsuya Agreement."

The Japanese imperialists believed that the anti-Japanese movement by Koreans in Manchuria would not only interfere with their aggressive policy towards Manchuria but also pose a direct threat to their rule of Korea. On June 11, 1925 they had Mitsuya, director of the police bureau, the Government-General of Korea, act as their representative in concluding a treaty concerning the control of Koreans in Manchuria, with Chang Tso-lin, head of the warlords in Three Eastern Provinces of China.

This document is the so-called "Mitsuya Agreement." According to the agreement, any arrested Korean member of the anti-Japanese movement was without fail to be handed over to the Japanese consulate, and the Japanese would pay prize money in consideration of the arrest, with part of the money to be distributed among officials who arrested such Koreans.

Because of this agreement, the Manchurian warlords tried hard to arrest Korean members of the anti-Japanese movement.

Under such circumstances Comrade Kim Il Sung mobilized the organizations of the Young Communist League and even inducted Chinese youth and students in order to organize a fight against the Chinese warlords.

He would go to such far-away places as Fusung, Antu and Tunhua and elsewhere, to direct the activities of the Young Communist League and other mass organizations while organizing and leading the struggles of youth and students at Kirin.

In these areas Comrade Kim Il Sung mingled with ambitious youth and induced them to join the Young Communist League, thus expanded and strengthened its organizational ranks.

Rallying in this way broad strata of youth and students under the banner of socialist ideas, he waged a vigorous fight against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their puppets, with the organized force.

Every step taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly standing in the van of the youth and student movement, was based on a revolutionary conviction and correct struggle tactics.

Invincible Is the Korean People's Army Which Has Built Up "One-Beat-Hundred" Strength Upholding the Party's Line of Self-Defence

Already 22 years have elapsed since Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party.

The heroic Korean People's Army has since its inception been infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader and traversed the glorious militant path of victory.

Referring to the brilliant exploits of the People's Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Through its heroic and self-sacrificing struggle, the People's Army has accomplished with honour the revolutionary tasks it assumed before the fatherland and the people and has recorded brilliant achievements in the history of the revolution of our Party, a history which will shine for generations to come." ("On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," p. 2.)

From the first days after its founding the People's Army reliably defended the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half of the D.P.R.K. and the creative labour of our people smashing the aggressive manoeuvres and acts of subversion and sabotage of the enemies within and without. During the great Fatherland Liberation War it safeguarded with honour the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution under the wise leadership of the Leader, defeating the U.S. im-

perialist aggressors who were boasting of being the "strongest" in the world.

In the postwar period the People's Army shattered at every step the enemy's repeated manoeuvres of aggression, and safeguarded the defence-line of the fatherland unbreakably and firmly defended by arms the revolutionary cause of our Party and our people for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The People's Army could traverse such a glorious militant path with immortal battle exploits and achievements, because it was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, the gifted military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and was trained and reinforced under his outstanding leadership and parental solicitude.

Herein lie the greatest pride of our People's Army and the source of its invincible might.

Our People's Army is in full determination that it will, in the future, too, as in the past, creditably carry out its sacred mission as the armed forces of the Party and the armed forces of the revolution, upholding the guidance of the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...For our country to become a completely independent sovereign state it is indispensable for her to have a mighty people's

army capable of defending the country and people and repulsing any enemy invasion."

(Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 186.)

The founding of the Korean People's Army was a brilliant embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of Juche and his line of self-defence.

The working class and communists in power are in duty bound not only to carry out the revolution and construction of their country by their own efforts but also to safeguard the gains of the revolution by their own strength.

Without building up self-defensive national defence power one can neither defend reliably his country and the revolutionary gains against the enemy's encroachment nor can push ahead with the revolution.

To build up and strengthen the self-defensive armed forces was a question of key importance on which depended the destiny of the revolution particularly under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world reaction, occupied the half of the territory of our country and were viciously trying to encroach upon our revolutionary cause with the reactionary forces at home bound together.

Having got a sharp insight into the internal and external situation after liberation and the prospects of our revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a line on the democratic base for converting the northern half of the D.P.R.K. into a firm

base of the revolution and founded the Korean People's Army in time.

Declaring on the occasion of the founding of the Korean People's Army that the Army is the direct successor to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Though our People's Army is founded today as a regular army of democratic Korea, in reality its historical roots date far back. It is a glorious army inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerilla warfare, the valuable fighting experience gained and the indomitable patriotic spirit displayed in it." (Ibid., p. 190.)

The People's Army has inherited fully the glorious revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle such as the ideological system comprising the Juche idea and indomitable communist revolutionary spirit, valuable fighting exploits and fighting experiences, revolutionary work methods and popular style of work, and its pivots are those revolutionary fighters tempered amid the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and were infinitely loyal to the Leader.

The peerlessness of the People's Army lies in the fact that it has thus inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

The People's Army was organized with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as its pivots who had acquired the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his military strategy and tactics in the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, and now, twenty odd years after its founding it has tens of thousands of revolutionary pivots tempered in the flames of the Fatherland Liberation War, in addition to the veteran revolutionary fighters who directly took part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The revolutionary pivots of our People's Army are the precious and irreplaceable core of our Party and priceless assets for facilitating the victory of our revolution.



Soldiers of the K.P.A. engrossed in the study of reminiscences of anti-Japanese guerillas to emulate the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas whose faithfulness to the Leader knew no bounds

Our People's Army, which has been built up with those revolutionary pivots firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, infinitely loyal to him, tempered in the struggle and possessed of rich combat experiences, is an invincible revolutionary armed force capable of defeating any formidable enemies.

Along with the big growth of the reliable revolutionary pivots of the People's Army, a qualitative change has been brought about also in the composition of its ranks as a whole.

Today the ranks of the People's Army are formed and are being constantly replenished with the new generation who have grown in the grand struggle of the revolution and construction, and who have been educated in a communist way and have possessed a high level of technique and culture thanks to the correct education policy of our Party. This is one of the important guarantees for the rapid growth of the servicemen

of our People's Army into those of a cadre army possessed of highly developed up-to-date military technique.

Basing himself on his invaluable experiences gained in the upbuilding of the revolutionary armed forces during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the Party's leadership over the army as an invariable principle in the upbuilding of the People's Army.

The People's Army is a revolutionary armed force led by the Workers' Party of Korea.

An important source of the might of our People's Army lies in the fact that it is the revolutionary armed force of the Workers' Party, which is led by our Party headed by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and safeguards by arms our Party's lines and policies and the revolutionary cause of our Party and people and carries them through to the end.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Korean People's Army is a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary

army which is solely loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea, advances single-heartedly along the path of the revolution under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, safeguards the revolutionary gains attained by the Party and builds a new society after overthrowing the old society by revolutionary means. To this regard, there can be neither a slightest vacillation nor a single step of retrogression from this path." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. II, p. 74.)

From the first days after the foundation of the People's Army Comrade Kim Il Sung directed deep concern to strengthening the Party's leadership over it. And after the war he took an epoch-making step of establishing the system of the Party committees in the army, so that the Party's leadership over the army might be further strengthened.

This made it possible for the People's Army to display its superiority as the revolutionary army to the full, strengthen it into the steel-strong revolutionary armed forces infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader, and train all the officers and men of the People's Army into the revo-

lutionary fighters single-heartedly loyal to the Party and the Leader.

The People's Army under the leadership of the Party always remained faithful to the revolutionary cause of the Party and its servicemen defended the Leader with their lives without the slightest vacillation and resolutely safeguarded and carried out our Party's lines and policies even during the complicated period when the enemies came out to attack it from within and without.

Our People's Army, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and boundlessly loyal to the Leader, meted out severe punishments to the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their military provocations and held higher our Party's revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle under the militant slogan, "Wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!" even when the opportunists of all hues betrayed revolution and spread illusions about U.S. imperialism.

Another source of might of our ever-victorious People's

Army is that it was born of the people and has kindred relations with the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our People's Army should not forget even for a moment that it was born of the people and should serve the people, and that it can be victorious only when it loves the people and enjoys their support and affection." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 191.)

The firm guarantee for the combat strength of the People's Army, organized with the fine sons and daughters of the working people including the workers and peasants to fight for the interests of the working people, lies in the fact that it enjoys positive affection and support of the people.

The active support and assistance of the people to the army and the political and moral unity and cohesion between the army and the people—these are the characteristic features of our People's Army and the source of its invincible might, which are hardly found in any imperialist army.

The brilliant tradition of the

trait of the unity between the army and the people was established early in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught **"As the fish cannot live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without the people,"** the anti-Japanese guerillas devoted their all to the struggle for the people, and the people supported the guerillas at the risk of their lives.

The anti-Japanese guerillas could emerge victorious in the 15-year-long struggle against the huge Japanese imperialist army a million strong which was armed to the teeth, under the unprecedentedly arduous conditions in which there were neither state power nor solid rear and support from a regular army for the guerillas to rely on, only because they firmly relied on the people and enjoyed their active support and assistance.

The traditional traits of the unity between the army and the people were highly displayed in the late Fatherland Liberation War.

The People's Army and the people were united into a complete whole and the front and the rear were welded into one strong combat rank in the fight, and thus they humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and scored great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Stressing that in order to strengthen the People's Army into an invincible revolutionary army it is necessary first of all to firmly arm it politically and ideologically, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Our People's Army is a revolutionary army, and so the basic condition for increasing its might lies in arming our soldiers politically and ideologically." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 361.)

The experiences of revolutionary wars show that an army which is deeply aware of its mission and armed with high class consciousness, ardent patriotism and indomitable revolutionary spirit can defeat any en-



People's Army soldiers enjoying a rest

The Korean People's Army soldiers in training to store up "one-beat-hundred" strength for crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors at one stroke



emies however strong they may be.

In order to firmly arm the servicemen politically and ideologically Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth concrete directions and ways of ideological education, that is, to vigorously conduct among the servicemen education in the Party's policies, education in the revolutionary traditions and communist education with class education as its main content and education in socialist patriotism thereby firmly establishing the unitary ideological system of our Party and to fight against all hues of opportunist and reactionary ideas.

According to the directions of ideological education set forth by the Leader the educational work for firmly arming the servicemen with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology

of our Party, was energetically carried on in the army.

As a result, now the People's Army is firmly armed with the unitary ideology of the Party—the ideology of single-heartedly thinking and acting in accordance with the great revolutionary idea and will of Comrade Kim Il Sung, safeguarding the Leader with their lives and carrying out to the end the lines and policies of the Party without fail.

Today, the officers and men of our People's Army are filled with boundless honour and pride in their being the fighters of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is the great Leader of our Party and our people, the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, the founder of the first state of proletarian dictatorship in our country, the originator of the brilliant revolutionary traditions

of our Party, the enunciator of our revolutionary theories, and who has opened a new era of socialism and communism in Korea. They are burning with intense loyalty and revolutionary will to carry out to the end the orders of the Leader through fire and water.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, saw to it that the military line of our Party was thoroughly carried out on the basis of firmly equipping the People's Army politically and ideologically.

Our Party's military line, expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the training of the army into a cadre army, its modernization, the arming of the entire people and the turning of the whole country into a fortress as its basic contents, is an original line which further developed the tradition of the construction of the revolutionary armed forces built up in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in conformity with the specific features of modern warfare and the nature of the socialist system; embodied in it is our Party's invariable idea of self-defence to rely on our own strength in defending our socialist fatherland and unifying the country after the U.S. imperialists are driven out of the southern half.

The correctness of our Party's military line is being proved by the facts that our national defence power has been incomparably increased and particularly the People's Army has grown and strengthened into a "one-beat-hundred" cadre army and an invincible revolutionary armed force capable of smiting any manoeuvrings of aggressors at one stroke.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernization constitute an important guarantee for reinforcing our army into invincible armed forces." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 363.)

The People's Army energetically conducted combat training

according to the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on instructing the armymen in what is required in war and battles; with the result that each of its members has acquired combat abilities and military techniques to skillfully conduct any complicated modern warfare and become able to undertake and perform the duties of a higher rank and upwards.

Thus, it has come to possess a reserve of cadres sufficient to expand the armed forces on a large scale in case of emergency.

Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the greatest concern about arming the People's Army with up-to-date military equipment.

In this way, our People's Army has been turned into an invincible revolutionary armed force possessed of both powerful offensive and defensive means to reliably safeguard the Party, the revolution and the socialist fatherland.

Our People's Army which is armed with rich combat experiences such as the experience accumulated in defeating the Japanese imperialist aggression army during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the experience gained in beating down the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the late Fatherland Liberation War has grown into a revolutionary army possessed of competent and polished art of command and fighting power capable of defeating any enemy at any time and in any place under whatever conditions.

Through the struggle of the whole Party for the implementation of the Party's military line the defence capacities of the country as a whole have been boosted unprecedentedly and a country-wide, all-people defence system has been firmly established.

The entire people including the workers and peasants are put under arms; they are discharging their duty of defending the fatherland, while powerfully pushing ahead with socialist construction, holding a hammer

and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other. And the whole territory has been converted into an impregnable fortress; indestructible defence installations have been built in all parts of the country, on the front line and in the rear, along the coast lines and in the depth of the land.

The country-wide, all-people defence system with the People's Army, which has grown into a "one-beat-hundred" revolutionary rank along the Party's line of self-defence, as its core has been established as firmly as to encounter whatever invasion of the enemies.

Instead of drawing a due lesson from the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo," of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been desperately reinforcing the puppet army in South Korea, bringing new weapons and military equipment into South Korea and openly drawing the Japanese militarists into the execution of their plan for unleashing a war. In the meantime, they are further intensifying military provocations against the northern half of the D.P.R.K. in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors venture to unleash a reckless war again, they will never escape an annihilating retaliatory blow by the "one-beat-hundred" People's Army and our people under arms. If there is anything for the enemies to get therefrom, it will be only corpses and death.

Our People's Army united more closely around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, will firmly defend by arms the cause of our revolution and the gains of socialism and march ahead more vigorously to hasten the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

Invincible is our "one-beat-hundred" People's Army led by the seasoned Party and the outstanding Leader and only victory and glory are in store for it.



REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

The Unforgettable First Meeting

CHOE HYON

(Continued from our previous issue.)

In the evening of that day, too, Comrade Kim Il Sung continued to talk with me. At the outset he said:

"We have many important revolutionary tasks before us now. What do you think, Comrade Choe Hyon, is the most central question in our struggle today? Let's speak straight out."

To tell the truth, I was simply eager to listen to him, but had no systematic view of my own. Frankly speaking, at the time I was lacking in the study of military affairs and especially in the study of concrete problems of the Korean revolution.

I told him what I had always been thinking.

"In my opinion, it is the most pressing task to strengthen our guerilla army. I think it is necessary to expand the ranks of the guerilla army, organizing large units at the earliest possible date, give a good thrashing to the Japanese imperialist robbers and cross into our homeland."

And that was really my thought.

"You're right," Comrade Kim Il Sung said in support of my opinion. "That's the point. Without expanding and stepping up the armed struggle by rallying all the revolutionary forces, we could not accomplish our just ends and mission."

He talked about problems concerning the building of the anti-Japanese guerilla army and clearly analyzed its specific character and true nature. I do not remember all that I heard at that time, but I think it ran something like this in general:

...The anti-Japanese guerilla army should become a true people's armed force that fights the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their running-dogs for the independence and liberation of our country.

The ardent desire of us Korean people is to wipe out the Japanese imperialist robbers as soon as possible and win the liberty and independence of the country. The anti-Japanese guerilla army, therefore, should unfold the armed struggle on a still larger scale by mustering the revolutionary forces that are opposed to Japanese imperialism, and thus bring into reality the ardent desire of the Korean people. But we cannot stop at this.

We Communists set it as our immutable goal to put an end to all kinds of class oppression in Korea, emancipate the workers and peasants from the yoke of exploitation and convert our homeland into a happy society free from exploitation some day.

The anti-Japanese guerilla army should become a Marxist-Leninist army whose invariable basic mission it is to carry out this task. We fight for the accomplishment of this just goal, and so will grow and strengthen into an ever-victorious revolutionary army before long with the unrestrained support and assistance from the people even though it is now a small force.

The armies like the Righteous Army and the Independence Army that were active in the past, too, are said to have fought for the independence of Korea. But in essence they were no more than nationalist armies representing the interests of the landowner and other propertied classes. Their struggle, therefore, could not have the support of the people and, in the end, could not hold out in the face of the vicious attack of Japanese imperialism.

Our anti-Japanese guerilla army is fundamentally different from that kind of nationalist armies not only in its mission but also in its composition.

What is the composition of the anti-Japanese guerilla army?

The anti-Japanese guerilla army is organized with best sons and daughters of the workers and peasants who are prepared and ready to lay down even their lives without hesitation in the struggle against Japanese imperialism and its lackeys.

They are people who have lost their homes and lands and whose parents, wives and children were murdered under the oppression and plunder of Japanese imperialism and its lackeys; they are people who are deprived of all their political freedom. They are full of a burning determination to drive out the Japanese imperialist robbers from our territory at any cost.

The anti-Japanese guerilla units are led by the Communists who possess a mastery of Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics.

But can the anti-Japanese guerilla army grow strong of its own accord just because this armed

force has a just goal of struggle and is composed basically of workers and poor peasants! No, it cannot.

To build up the anti-Japanese guerilla army, we should capture weapons from the enemy in hard battles of wiping out the Japanese imperialist occupation and arm ourselves more closely in future. Unlike the time when we had to tackle the enemy barehanded to wrest weapons out of him, we can now capture weapons much more easily and in a large quantity at a time. At present we have a considerable amount of arms obtained at the cost of the blood of our comrades and also are possessed of bombs we have made ourselves.

Relying on this asset, we should capture more weapons from the enemy and build up our fighting capacity with the captured weapons. For all that, it is understood that we cannot arm ourselves as well as the Japanese imperialists. But even if our armament is meagre, we are fully capable of winning the battle with the Japanese imperialists if every guerilla fighter is brimful of an iron-strong fighting will to devote his all to the struggle for defeating Japanese imperialism and for the independence and liberation of the country.

In the course of the armed struggle we should constantly expand our ranks by absorbing new recruits continually. We have no small number of youths in the guerilla bases who have been tempered and tested in battles against the enemy. They should be enrolled in the guerilla army and reared into fine revolutionary fighters. There are numerous miners and lumberjacks in the areas within the range of our guerilla activity. They constitute a major source for us to expand the guerilla ranks.

Those workers who are politically seasoned should be admitted to the guerilla army in large numbers through the medium of the revolutionary organizations. (At this point Comrade Kim Il Sung mentioned the fact that quite a few workers had already joined the guerilla army from the Pataokou gold mine and the Laotoukou mine located in the region where I was operating, and instructed me to continue to enlist workers of those mines in the guerilla army in future.)

Without equipping the guerillas firmly with communist ideas, it is impossible to emerge victorious from the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is therefore necessary to strengthen their ideological education along with military training.

Moreover, the anti-Japanese guerillas not only are soldiers fighting the enemy but also should become propagandists who educate and agitate the people, organizers who organize and mobilize the people. So, a military cadre, while good at directing battle, should pay no less attention to the political education of his men and equip himself with Marxist-Leninist ideology....

Elucidating questions of principle relating to the building of the guerilla army, Comrade

Kim Il Sung said that the young anti-Japanese guerilla army should be expanded and strengthened quickly in number and in quality and developed in the not distant future into the Korean People's Revolutionary Army possessing a powerful military strength and remarked in the following vein:

...We should expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the vast area of Manchuria and, accumulating our strength gradually, make preparations for advancing to the Korean border area around Mt. Baekdu and, further, into the bounds of Korea in the future. Only then could we achieve the liberation and independence of the country....

As he uttered these words, his eyes flashed with unshaken faith and strong revolutionary passion.

...If we are to achieve our cause of national liberation and independence, we must have a Marxist-Leninist Party without fail. Furthermore, our revolutionary struggle will not end with the achievement of the liberation and independence of the country, but our consistent stand is to turn our country into a socialist state like the Soviet Union in the future. How can we expect to cope with this far-reaching task without a General Staff of revolution? The Party is the loadstar for all our victories. It is therefore the most urgent and fundamental task confronting us Korean Communists to found a Marxist-Leninist Party. Yet, of course, it is impossible to offer to set up the Party right away under the present circumstances as insisted by certain sectarians. If we calculate that it would be possible to found the Party straight away without any preparations and accumulation of revolutionary forces, it is nothing but an idle fancy like proposing to build a house in the air. It is therefore necessary that step by step we lay the organizational and ideological foundations in a most careful and most energetic way for founding the Party....

Comrade Kim Il Sung went on to explain questions concerning the line for building the Party. He said to this effect:

...The most important thing in the preparations for the foundation of the Party is to train and expand the ranks of Communists through the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The Communists tried and tested in the practical struggle will always and everywhere play the nuclear role in the conduct of our revolution. If we rally the revolutionary masses closely around this core of Communists, we can found a Marxist-Leninist Party and carry out the complex revolutionary tasks ahead in a proper manner in whatever difficulties.

So, we are obliged to constantly expand and strengthen our armed ranks in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and foster and train Communists in battles against the enemy.

On the other hand, there exist Party organizations of the Korean Communists in the districts

inhabited by Koreans all over Northeast China, and these organizations should be further expanded and strengthened and the political training and education of Party members should be intensified.

In the meantime, these organizations should be infiltrated deep into the homeland to unite in themselves the Communists at home and thus expand our ranks.

But under the present circumstances we cannot rest content with training Communists only in the anti-Japanese armed ranks and in the communist organizations. We should hold fast to the line of forming a united anti-Japanese front and rally the broad revolutionary forces at home and abroad in various anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations. In this way we should at first imbue them with strong anti-Japanese ideas and awake their revolutionary consciousness, and gradually select and enlist progressive elements from among them in the guerilla ranks or revolutionary organizations and foster them into Communists.

It is also of great importance for the foundation of a Party to combat undesirable ideas such as sectarianism and opportunism ruthlessly in the communist ranks and guard the organizational and ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks. In particular, we should not forget the bitter lesson that once the sectarians among the Korean Communists were engrossed in a sectarian strife and caused an enormous harm to the communist movement. Still now, some of them lurking in the revolutionary ranks are driving wedges between comrades under the slogan of "anti-Minsaengdan" struggle, and are seeking to disintegrate the ranks of the Korean Communists from within by spreading various Rightist and Leftist tendencies.

Therefore, we should wage a most unsparing struggle against those fellows and thus allow no scope for any sectarian activity or hostile ideology within the Party organizations and the revolutionary ranks.

Every Communist should learn Marxism-Leninism and grasp the essence of its principles. And he should acquire the method and attitude of properly applying the Marxist-Leninist theory he has learned to our revolutionary situation prevailing at the moment. Without this we cannot have a firm faith nor choose the right course in the conduct of our complex and arduous revolution....

Thus, already at that time Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking long-sighted views of the Korean revolution, mapped out the line for the establishment of the Party and organized and guided the struggle for its realization.

He also expressed his idea of winning the independence of the country and building a socialist and communist society. This is what he said:

...How nice and happy it will be if we build a society free from oppression and exploitation on the land of our country with its beautiful mountains and limpid streams and tap its abundant resources on our own and all of our people come to enjoy a free and plentiful life! Herein lies the ultimate goal that we are now fighting for at the cost of our blood....

Comrade Kim Il Sung turned thoughtful as if visualizing the distant future. After a little pause he added:

...This is not a fancy. The ideal of us Communists is scientific-motivated, and so there is not a shadow of doubt that it will surely be carried into reality....

Listening to his words overflowing with confidence, I seemed as if looking far ahead into the bright future and felt afresh the pride and joy of his revolutionary soldier.

That night, too, we talked away till it was already dawn.

The next morning I had to part with Comrade Kim Il Sung. After detailing to me various problems of the guerilla struggle once again, he handed to me four "Tataegal" rifles (of big calibre and deafening sound) which he told me to use at the guard posts of the guerilla base.

I bade him farewell and was about to leave, when he stopped me with, "Just a minute, please." And he searched pockets of his tunic and trousers for something. Then, he produced an amber cigarette-holder as a gift to me, saying, "Kindly accept this in commemoration of our meeting, such as it is." When I took and held it in my hand, I felt something hot and emotional surging up within me.

I came back to the Yenchi guerilla base with an unforgettable emotion I had got at my first meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the subsequent years of arduous struggle I always carried the cigarette-holder about me, keeping it deep in my bosom, and every time I ran up against a difficulty I took it out and gazed at it recalling the emotion I had felt at my first meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Though a small cigarette-holder, it became a bosom companion to me, inspiring me with strength and courage. (At present the memorable cigarette-holder is on display at the Korean Revolutionary Museum.)

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked ahead with a Marxist-Leninist foresight through the perspectives of the revolution as distinguished Leader of the Korean revolution already from the outset of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and mapped out the clear and distinct revolutionary lines.

His outstanding leadership always represented the banner of our struggle and the path he indicated was always a path leading to victory and glory.

Though as short as two days, my meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung was a more instructive and

Thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on Proper Use of Law of Value in Production and Circulation of Consumer Goods in Socialist Society

In his immortal brilliant works "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, gave a perfect Marxist-Leninist elucidation to the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value and thus provided the Party and the state of the working class leading the building of socialism and communism with a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for correctly utilizing the commodity-money relations.

The pre-eminent idea that shows a new way to the proper utilizations of the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods holds an important place in the thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung that gave a profound scientific and theoretical exposition to the correct use of the commodity-money relations in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, clarified the correct and principled stand the socialist state should take in utilizing the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"After all, the question of utilizing the commodity-money relations is an important one which the state of the working class must properly settle in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Right or 'Left' error in this question can bring forth a serious harm." ("On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," English ed., p. 15.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the state of the working class should not fall into Right or "Left" deviation but adhere to principled stand in using the commodity-money relations and the law of value which come under the old economic categories.

The overrating of the use of the law of value and placing it above the utilization of the socialist economic law will lead to the Right deviation of managing the economy in a capitalist way.

precious period of time to me than years of study at a Marxist-Leninist university.

Ever since those days I have kept all his teachings in my mind and traversed the road of ardu-

On the contrary, the ignoring of it will lead to the "Left" deviation of wasting the materials and labour power, doing harm to the socialist construction.

Only when the socialist state utilizes the law of value in the production and circulation of consumer goods from a stand of meeting the requirements of the socialist economic law, is it possible to produce consumer goods cheaper and better and supply the population with them.

What is of weighty importance in proper use of the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods is to fix their prices properly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Most important of all in the use of the law of value is to fix the prices of commodities properly. Prices should be assessed on the basis of correctly reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value." (Ibid., p. 23.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung clarifies the cardinal principle the state of the working class should observe in fixing the prices of commodities properly.

The consumer goods under socialism are commodities in the proper sense of the word. Therefore, the law of value, an economic law in commodity production, operates in substance in production and circulation of consumer goods.

But this does not mean leaving the operation of the law of value to spontaneity in socialist society.

In socialist society where means of production become the social property and the people are masters of the state, the Party and the state of the working class utilize the law of value in a purposeful and planned way through the lever of prices for the successful building of socialism and the betterment of people's livelihood.

It is a very important political problem for the Party and the state of the working class to use correctly the law of value and fix the prices of commodities properly.

ous revolutionary struggle, cherishing in the depths of my heart the honour and pride in the fact that we have sagacious Comrade Kim Il Sung as the Leader to follow.

It is because the price policy is closely connected with such problems as systematic improvement of the people's material and cultural livelihood, rational allotment of the national income to accumulation and consumption, consolidation of the economic ties between town and country and of the worker-peasant alliance, improvement of quality of consumer goods and increase of their variety.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the idea that in fixing the prices through proper use of the law of value the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value should be reckoned with alike.

Only when the prices are properly fixed on the basis of the correct reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism can they promote the steady and rapid development of socialist production and satisfactorily serve for meeting the demand of the entire members of the society to the fullest extent.

In formulating the price policy the Party and the state of the working class must first calculate the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and, on which basis, count the demands of the law of value.

When the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism are ignored and the law of value is overrated or vice versa, it is impossible to map out the correct price policy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly expounded that it is very harmful, theoretically and practically, if we ignore the requirements of the law of value and do not base ourselves on the socially necessary labour in fixing the prices.

He taught as follows:

"First of all, the assessment of prices should be based correctly on the socially necessary labour contained in goods. If the fixing of prices is not based on the outlays of socially necessary labour, equilibrium of the prices cannot be maintained, nor can the socialist distribution be properly done, and the development of social production can be unfavourably affected." (Ibid., pp. 23-24.)

That the socialist state assesses the prices on the basis of properly reckoning with the requirements of the law of value means correctly relying on the socially necessary labour.

Only when prices are fixed on the basis of the outlays of socially necessary labour, equilibrium of prices can be maintained between industrial goods and agricultural produce, between industrial goods and between farm products.

Balance of prices is the problem of the correlations of the level of prices. Therefore, only when prices are assessed on the basis of correctly reckoning with the socially necessary labour, the yard-stick determining the level of prices, a proper balance of prices can be maintained.

To be based on the outlays of socially necessary labour means to set equal price on similar goods. Accordingly, it has great significance in making the prices uniform on a scientific basis and effecting thoroughly socialist principles of distribution.

Socialist working people get monetary income according to the quality and quantity of the work done. Only when prices are made uniform, consumption goods can be purchased at equal prices irrespective of areas and, accordingly, socialist principles of distribution thoroughly carried out.

The assignment of prices on the basis of socially necessary labour stimulates those enterprises expending more labour than the socially necessary labour to further efforts to introduce new technique and raise labour productivity and thus promotes social production as a whole.

Like this, the correct use of the law of value and the assessment of prices on the basis of the socially necessary labour make it possible to maintain the proper equilibrium of prices, thoroughly carry out socialist principles of distribution and give an active stimulus to the development of technique and social production, thereby causing prices to enhance their role in accelerating socialist economic construction.

With regard to principles to be observed in assigning the prices to the mass consumption goods and goods for the children Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Party and the state of the working class should assign low prices to the mass consumption goods by actively deviating the prices of commodities from their values.... This precisely means a proper use of the law of value, and this accords with the essential requirement of the socialist system to feed and dress all the working people evenly and to make them equally well off." (Ibid., pp. 24-25.)

"...Our Party and Government fix definite rates of turnover levies and assign low prices to the mass consumption goods at least and, particularly, see to it that the goods for the children are priced so low that their production costs can be barely recovered, even if the state budgetary revenue could not be lifted. This principle should be further observed." (Ibid., p. 26.)

This teaching clarifying the principle of assigning prices to the mass consumption goods and the goods for the children is imbued with the warm solicitude and lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung who takes care of every aspect of the life of the working people and spares no expense for the younger generation.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the advantages of the socialist system lie in the fact that the working people, free from worries about food, clothing and housing and education of their children, devotedly work for society and the

country, as well as their own happiness. The policy of prices of the mass consumption goods, school supplies and goods for the children is of great significance in revealing the advantages of the socialist system.

The line of our Party on pricing low the mass consumption goods and supplying goods for the children at so low prices that their production costs can be barely recovered is a correct line which fully embodies the essential requirements of the socialist system to improve the living of the working people evenly and thoroughly effect technical compulsory education of the rising generation.

Such practices as pricing dear the mass consumption goods and goods for the children under the pretext of increase of the state budgetary revenue and putting the prices of these goods on a par with the value on the excuse of "reckoning" with the requirements of the law of value, run counter to the essential requirements of the socialist system and they are an act of failing in duties of Communists to the rising generation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that tobacco and drink, luxury goods and high-rated goods which are in limited supply as yet should be priced higher than the mass consumption goods. The assessment of high prices on these goods makes it possible to regulate the demands and supply properly through the lever of prices in socialist society and enable socialist trading networks to keep such goods on stock and supply them to those people who urgently need them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a new thought on making the prices uniform in fixing them.

He taught as follows:

"To fix the prices of commodities correctly, we must make them uniform." (Ibid., p. 27.)

This thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on making the prices uniform is an original idea that lights the way to decisively enhance the functions of the state of proletarian dictatorship in effecting the price policy of the Marxist-Leninist party and properly meet the requirements of the economic law in the assessment of prices.

By the unification of the prices we mean that the socialist state assesses the prices in a unified way on the principles of democratic centralism and controls and directs the assessment of prices in a unique way. This is the Marxist-Leninist principle of decisively opposing the "decentralization" and "liberalization" in the work of assessment of prices.

The unification of prices demands by its nature

the establishment of a nation-wide unified system of prices.

Our Party set up regional price commissions directly under the Price Assessment Commission and established a system under which sections in charge of prices at economic management organs and enterprises should operate under price commissions, and saw to it that the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Price Assessment Commission strengthened their control over the assignment of prices.

The unification of prices makes it possible to thoroughly meet the requirements of the Party's policy by properly combining the centralized guidance with the creativeness of localities in the work of assessment of prices, while putting an end to subjectivism of the price assessment organs and departmentalism in the production enterprises and ensuring the scientific accuracy in the assessment of prices.

It also ensures uniqueness of prices. The local government organs are not allowed to fix the prices of products of local industrial enterprises at will and the central organs have the exclusive right to fix prices in a unified way. It renders it possible to carry on socialist distribution in a proper way. It also stimulates the technical development at local industrial enterprises and makes a great contribution to the early realization of technical revolution.

The unification of prices also makes it possible to establish proper equilibrium of prices, because the unified control of prices of all products and the unified guidance to price assessment—indispensable conditions for ensuring the nation-wide balance of prices—are guaranteed.

* * *

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the correct use of the law of value in production and circulation of consumer goods is being successfully embodied in our Party's policy.

It is thanks to proper use of the law of value along with the laws of socialist economy that our Party can rapidly develop production of varied and good-quality consumer goods, supply the population with rice for next to nothing, provide students and children with clothes at a considerably low price in every season and furnish evenly the people with daily necessities.

Now our country has turned into a socialist paradise where the living of all the working people is being evenly bettered with rapidity, all children receive the nine-year technical compulsory education and people work with enthusiasm.

NEW HISTORY OF IRON

CHON UN BONG

We are now walking along the yard road of the Hwanghae Iron Works, one of the major bases of iron and steel production in our country. The works pulsates as vigorously as ever in defence of the heart of socialist economic construction.

Today's Hwanghae Iron Works with its grand appearance signifies the realization of the great plan of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the development of the independent national industry; it is a proud symbol of the history of iron production in our country.

We first dropped in at the steel and rolling shops, and then headed for the blast furnace. When we got on the thickly-wooded mound in the factory compound on the way our guide, a cadre of the works, who was well on in years, told us a story.

On July 29, 1953, the third day after the fiercely fought war ended, this works was visited by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The whole works seethed with excitement and joy over his visit.

The Leader shook hands with workers one after another who came out to meet him with cheers, and said: **"I eagerly wished to see you during the war! Are you all right?"**

Now embraced in his broad bosom, workers were deeply moved at his unfathomable fatherly love. Tears rolled down their cheeks.

While they were caught by a strong emotion, they had the recollection of the glorious day in the year following the liberation when they discharged first molten iron by themselves in the presence of the respected and beloved Premier. It seemed as if it happened yesterday.

After liberation the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works, like all other people who had risen up to build a new country with the joy of being liberated, were at a loss what to begin with and how to start their jobs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our nation, who had liberated the fatherland from Japanese imperialist rule and returned in triumph, called first on our working class before visiting his dear native village, Mangyongdae, and clearly indicated

the path for them to follow.

He taught that the working class of liberated Korea, being masters of the state and factories, must defend their factories from subversion and plunder by the enemy, and build and expand factories with their own strength.

Since then the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works, upholding the guidance of the great Leader, unfolded a fierce battle, day and night, to build a prosperous, independent and sovereign state on this soil, and to realize the earliest possible unification of the fatherland divided as a result of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

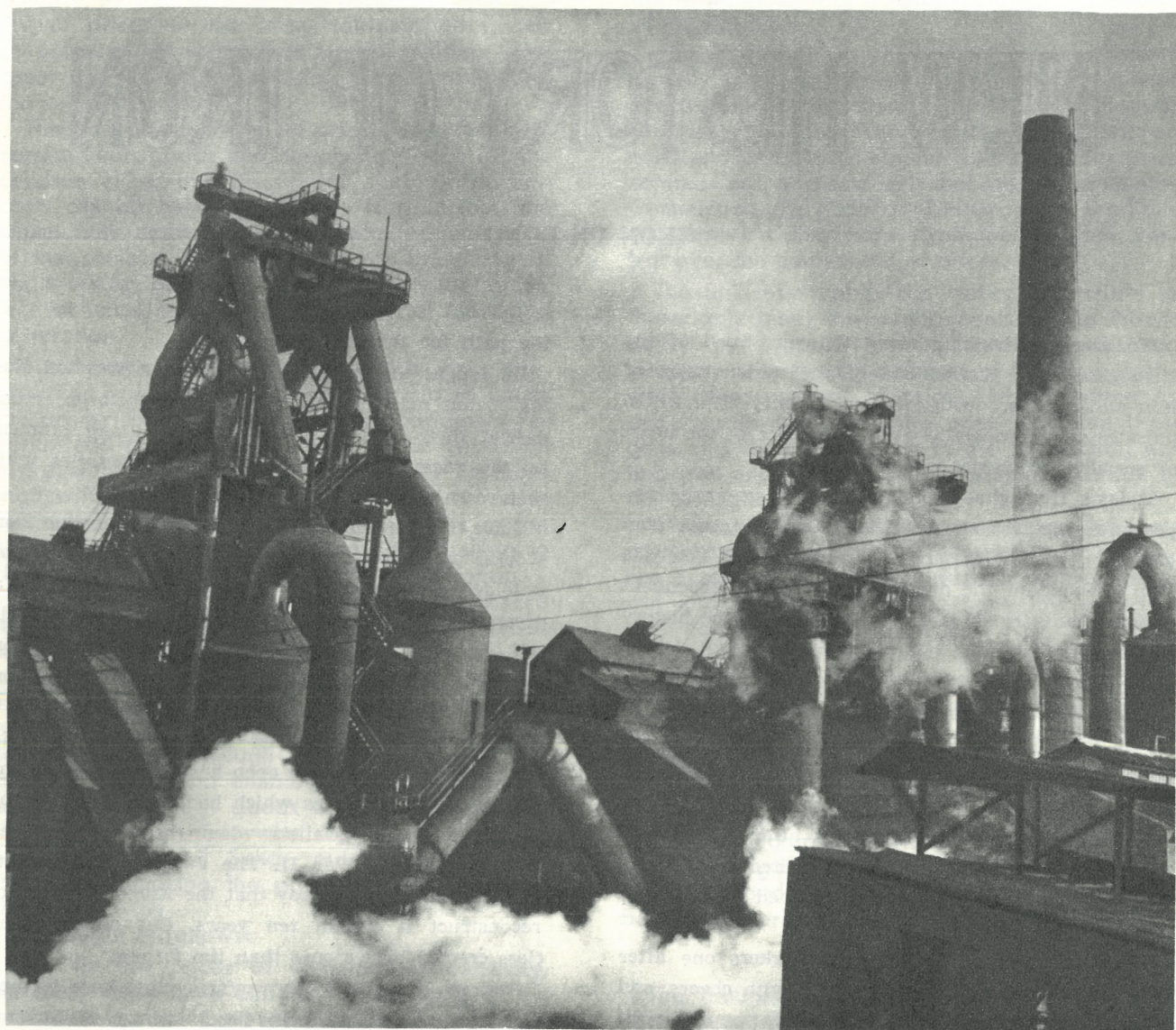
The heroic working class of this works built in less than one year grand open-hearth furnaces on the site of the former ones which had been destroyed by the Japanese imperialists when they had suffered defeat in World War II. The Japanese imperialists had the impudence to say that the Koreans could not reconstruct it within ten years. But our working class erected bigger ones than the former.

And in June 1946, the working class here teemed the first molten steel in the presence of General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom they had adored deep from the bottom of heart.

The Leader shook hands with Comrade Chu Sang Su and other workers one after another and said to the following effect: **...Look! Our workers are teeming molten steel. Japs said we could not rebuild the furnace in ten years. But now, in less than one year, our workers did it and discharge molten steel like that! A brilliant victory, indeed! This is the first victory our workers have gained in the building of a new, democratic state, and the first step of our metallurgical industry...**

Thus started the new history of iron in our country. From that time on the foundation of our independent national economy took its deep root and began to shoot out branches.

The Leader, who created the new history of iron, visited the works again to give life to the factory which was laying lifeless, badly damaged during the



The grand view of the blast furnaces of the Hwanghae Iron Works, a metallurgical giant of our country

late war in Korea.

From the moment they met the Leader, the workers felt reassured and a new strength welling up in them.

On that morning he ascended the hillock in the yard making his way through waist-high dewy bushes and told about the mission and tasks of the Hwanghae Iron Works.

...Comrades! We should not lose heart. We have beaten Yankees and won victory, haven't we? We shall be victorious in future, too...

In the reconstruction of the national economy, the priority must be given to heavy industry, and the rebuilding of the Hwanghae Iron Works must be begun with the open-hearth furnaces. That is the only way to secure iron and steel needed in the reconstruction of the national economy as a whole.

Iron is needed in reconstructing factories, in building houses and even in turning out cloth. Everything depends on steel. So we must restore the open-hearth furnace first of all to have more steel.

That is the key to all problems.

In order to reconstruct the war-ravaged national economy and make our country prosperous there is no other way. Only by developing heavy industry, can light industry and agriculture advance as well. Only by so doing can we solidify the economic foundation of our country and improve the people's life rapidly.

Of the heavy industry, the iron and steel industry is the most important branch. Therefore, we must restore the Hwanghae Iron Works at the earliest date to turn out iron in large quantity....

Upholding the great plan of the Leader, the work-

ing class of the Hwanghae Iron Works formed shock brigades to restore the open-hearth furnaces. They rose up in the rehabilitation and construction work emulating the revolutionary spirit and stamina displayed by the anti-Japanese guerillas who had manufactured the Yongil Bombs with bare hands to crush the Japanese imperialist robbers.

They gathered more than 600 tons of parts and 1,500 tons of fire-bricks in the ruins and succeeded in building new open-hearth furnaces with twice as big a capacity as the old ones. And in June 1954 they discharged the first molten iron after the war in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader.

After hearing the above story from our guide, we got down the hill and proceeded to the blast furnace workshop.

When we stepped in the front yard of the workshop of the large furnaces Nos. 1 and 2, a large marble-framed board came into sight under a tall zelkova tree. Carved on the board were historic instructions the Leader had given the iron works during his on-the-spot guidances on more than 20 occasions since liberation.

The board itself was enough to make us fully understand the extent of Leader's scrupulous care and concern towards the Hwanghae Iron Works, the heart of our industry.

Having gained a victory in the postwar rehabilitation and construction, our people started a big step towards the high summit of the Five-Year Plan.

At that time we had a really great deal of work to do. We had to build more factories, irrigation facilities, fishing boats and so on. Everywhere there was strong demand for iron and steel.

But we lacked both material and funds. Taking advantage of the difficult situation, enemies at home and abroad launched attacks on our Party.

Even under the hard circumstances our working class never wavered before any storm and held higher the banner of self-reliance, putting firm faith in the Party and the Leader.

Around that time when the country was confronted with manifold difficulties, the historic December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held, which set forth a slogan, "For Maximum Increased Production and Economy!" Right after the plenum, the Leader visited the Kangson Steel Works where he enkindled the torchlight of the Chollima march. On January 3, 1957, he again came down to the Hwanghae Iron Works.

Comrade Premier frankly told the working class of the works about the difficulties confronting the country then and consulted with them on the measures for finishing the construction of the No. 1 blast furnace by May Day the following year with the same stamina with which they had rebuilt the open-hearth furnaces

in ruins.

The working class of the factory rose up as one body to repay the Leader for his deep trust in them.

They broke to pieces the nonsensical allegation of factionalists and conservatives that "The building of a blast furnace is beyond our ability" or "Scale car and 4,000 hp air blast must be imported," and erected the No. 1 blast furnace twice as big as the former one built in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. On May Day 1958, they turned out pig iron in the presence of the Leader. And six months later the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works single-heartedly loyal to the Party and the Leader completed another blast furnace, No. 2, which was bigger than No. 1.

Since then they have supplied much more steel to various fields of the national economy.

In September 1959, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave another on-the-spot guidance to the Hwanghae Iron Works, with a full grasp of the general situation of socialist construc-

Workers of the steel shop unfolding a fiery struggle for increased production to scale the steel height of the Seven-Year Plan before the forthcoming Fifth Congress of our Party



tion which was in full swing at the speed of Chollima.

By that time, the work at the factory was extended beyond its power, with the result that efforts were not concentrated on iron production.

Having fully examined the situation in the factory, the Leader taught in detail that they should not tackle too many works at a time but grasp the main link and concentrate all efforts on it. To ensure a smooth supply of steel products to keep pace with the rapid development of the economy was an important problem on which depended the successful building of socialism.

That was why the Leader called the Hwanghae Iron Works the "Height 1211" in socialist construction. And he showed a concrete direction and means to give precedence to production of iron, the "king" of industry as he called it.

As taught by the Leader, our people found out the main links in their work everywhere and concentrated all forces upon them, which enabled them to advance more rapidly. The working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works, too, concentrated their efforts on iron production, and thus not only normalized the iron production, but steadily increased it.

Indeed, the glorious path traversed by the Hwanghae Iron Works from the liberation up to this day clearly mirrors the new history of iron production in this country, which was created and enriched by the great plan and wise leadership of the Leader.

Thanks to the great plan and the wise guidance of the Leader the Hwanghae Iron Works, which in the days of Japanese imperialist rule was an insignificant pig-iron producing works, has now changed its look as a large modern integrated metallurgical base with big blast furnaces and all other workshops linked with each other in a single system.

When we talk about the Hwanghae Iron Works, we can hardly give you a full story apart from the great love of the fatherly Leader who values above anything else the working class, iron makers of the works.

We were told a lot about it at every work site of the factory and by the aged and women whom we met at workers' residential quarters. And we ourselves witnessed and felt it.

Whenever the Leader visited the works, he first shook hands with workers one after another and showed parental concern about their health and life.

Even under the hardest days after the war when everything lay in ashes, the Leader solved before everything else the housing problem for workers. Once he visited the steel workshop, he had a drink of minerals for workers and suggested that *omiza*

syrup be mixed in minerals. And he was so scrupulous as to suggest that cakes supplied to workers as nutriment must contain sugar-mixed red beans and that milk, meat and edible oil be supplied regularly.

One cold midnight in January 1965, the Leader visited a workers' home. He felt every corner of *ondol* (heated floor) and asked how the heating condition was, if the coal supply was regular, and how much they preserved *kimchi* (pickled vegetables). Afterwards, he troubled himself to choose the site for an egg-farm to be built for the workers of the factory and gave guidance on many occasions during its construction.

At present, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Songrim citizens are regularly provided with eggs and chickens.

It is hard to tell so many stories about Leader's great love here.

The working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works who have been basked in the great love and solicitude of the fatherly Leader are resolved to remain faithful to him to the last just like sunflowers following the sun.

When the twilight stolen up on the yard road, bright red molten steel streamed out in the steel workshop.

The workers of this factory are racing at "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, with a determination to fulfil the yearly plan before the convocation of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in hearty support of the report at the Party Conference, the great Ten-point Political Programme of the Government of our Republic and the report at the 20th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of our Republic, all made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Two reassuring slogans are seen in the flash of light, which read: "Let Us Defend with Life the Party Central Committee Headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "More Steel to Sites of Economic Construction and Defense Upbuilding!" They seem to tell the fighting spirit and faith of the steel-makers, the miracle creators.

At the moment the No. 1 blast furnace began the third teeming.

Thus the Hwanghae Iron Works sees the old day of miracle out and a new day of another miracle in.

By dint of the vigorous breath of this works thriving and developing under the wise leadership of the Leader, more factories, more houses and more machines have been built to make our country more prosperous and mightier, turning the whole land into an impregnable fortress.

"We Must Hasten the Day When We Enjoy a Happy Life under the Leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung"

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE FIRM THEIR DETERMINATION TO STRUGGLE, WITH ARDENT FEELING OF REVERENCE FOR THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER

"Through photographs showing today's Pyongyang, factories mushrooming in the cities of the North, all machines, big and small, turned out by people themselves, and the modernized countryside where tractors and other farm machines are doing farm work, I have clearly realized how great Premier Kim Il Sung's idea of independence and self-sustenance is and what the essence of the spirit of self-reliance is."

This is a remark made by a South Korean inhabitant who recently visited Japan and saw a Korean documentary film showing the development of the northern half of the D.P.R.K.

Another inhabitant of South Korea said:

"The northern half of the Republic, under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, has turned into a powerful independent state with a cultured, advanced system of socialism and a firm independent national economy for the prosperity of the coming generations. Indeed, there is no place in the North—be it a factory, countryside, cultural facility—which is out of the reach of the benevolent concern of Premier Kim Il Sung."

The admiration of the South Korean people for the dazzling achievements in the North, made under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, stems from the experiences of their own life.

Due to the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists for more than 20 years, today South Korea has been turned into a hell on earth, hardly to live in; its national industry is severely dislocated, agriculture is in a serious crisis, and millions of the jobless are wandering about the streets. What is more, the people are deprived of their elementary political rights, and national culture and beautiful custom and manners peculiar to the Korean nation are trampled underfoot.

In the North, however, the situation is quite different. Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, powerful basis of independent national

economy has been established and the entire people are leading a happy life, enjoying free education and free medical treatment, free from cares of food, clothing and housing.

The South Korean people always talk about those successes achieved in the northern half of the Republic whenever they meet each other. They say:

"In the North, everyone has job. However, here (South Korea), to have a job is as difficult as to get a star in the sky. We can live well only under such a society where there is no jobless."

"It is our most cherished desire to work even a single day at factories in the North where the 8-hour working day is effected and fine social maintenance is provided." "In the North every one is free and equal and all the trades are equally honourable. The politics there is the best and the Communists are the best."

"I wish to enjoy the politics of the North in my life where the workers like us are made the master of the country."

These words clearly show how earnestly the South Korean people are longing for the northern half of the Republic and looking up to it.

They say, "The northern half of the Republic is the beacon of the hope for us the South Korean people suffering under the direst distress," and actually see their bright future in the North.

Particularly, they hardly repress their unbounded feeling of adoration for Premier Kim Il Sung with a remark: "Premier Kim Il Sung is carrying on a politics for the benefits of the workers and peasants." "Premier Kim Il Sung is really a brilliant statesman."

An inhabitant of South Korea said:

"The presence of Premier Kim Il Sung who is administering the state affairs so well and making people live plentifully is our great honour. We should unify the country as early as possible under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung and make all the people enjoy a happy life, by establishing good social system under his government in the land of the South,

too." Another inhabitant said: "The North, where the large modernly equipped factories are built on the ruins and tractors are running in the field, is the very pride of our nation. Though I live in South Korea I feel boundless honour and warm national confidence in the fact that we have such a brilliant fatherland and are under the leadership of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung." And another South Korean said: "In the North where General Kim Il Sung who, under the Japanese imperialists' rule, fought against them on the vast Manchurian plain and in Mt. Paekdu-san, is carrying on government, the people have no need to worry about food, clothing and housing, and the workers and peasants, the masters of the country, are leading a happy life, receiving free education and free medical treatment."

The South Korean people adoring boundlessly Comrade Kim Il Sung, as mentioned above, are taking it their highest honour to have him as the Leader of the nation, and are more firmly determined to fight to accelerate the day when they lead a happy life under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader.

South Koreans say:

"In the North a great basis is being established for the happiness of the coming generations under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung and the whole world is highly admiring him and the Korean people. I, though living at a corner in Seoul, will fulfil my duty for the fatherland and the nation by doing my part in the work of unifying the country according to Marshal Kim Il Sung's idea and his programme of unification."

"The happy life of the people in the North is unthinkable apart from the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. We must drive out the U.S. imperialists as early as possible to hasten the day when we live happily under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung in the unified country."

"We earnestly desire to live in the northern half of the D.P.R.K., a happy and free society established through the sanguinary struggle of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army."

"We have no alternative but to fight for the day when we live upholding the intention of Marshal Kim Il Sung and under his leadership."

A South Korean, who visited Japan and had a chance to be acquainted with the successes of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, had this to say:

"The path I have followed and the life my parents led are full of all sorts of humiliation and insult. We must make revolution in order not to live so any

longer. To let our sons and daughters lead a happy life, full of hope, like the North Koreans, I will fight with all my power to drive out the U.S. imperialists, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi cliques and bring a new world where workers and peasants are masters of the country."

A South Korean, who read the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered on the 20th birthday of the D.P.R.K., said: "The brilliant report of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Premier Kim Il Sung is a permanent truth," and continued: "This report of Premier Kim Il Sung opened before us a bright road to the unification of the country, the nation's cherished desire, and encourages us with conviction about new victory."

Another inhabitant said: "He expounded again the line for the independent unification of the fatherland and illumined the way ahead of us. Reading the historic document, I felt new strength surging in me and was fully assured of the accomplishment of the country's unification in our generation."

By dint of this fighting spirit and confidence, the South Korean people keep fighting unflinchingly in defiance of the brutal fascist suppression of the enemy. A South Korean patriot cried with pride at the murderous "court."

"I pledged loyalty to the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung with all my heart."

A South Korean intellectual taken into custody of the police shouted in front of the inmates: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and sang the song of "Red Flag" putting up stubborn fight against the puppet police.

A worker, named Chon Yong Man, of "Myongdok Mining Station" in Kangwon Province, South Korea, loudly shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and made a speech in favour of the northern half of the Republic in front of the masses. In a certain division of the South Korean puppet army, five army-men shouted in front of the five hundred soldiers: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, great Leader of the nation!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" And at an artillery brigade of a certain marine corps a bill was pasted up, reading "General Kim Il Sung will shine forever in history!"

Today, the South Korean people are adding fuel to the flame of their anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and wiping out the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in order to hasten the day when they lead a happy life under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the unified fatherland.

A NATION OF INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

NINI ONIORORO Nigerian Journalist

I have spent twelve unforgettable days in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During this period I saw a nation of simple and industrious people who are building their happiness with their own hands.

Within twenty-four years Korea has achieved quite a lot. It is thanks to their able Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is working day and night to see that his people lack nothing, which contributes to decent living.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has now turned Korea into a free nation; he has given work to every Korean; he has made Korea build a self-sufficient economy. All these mean that Comrade Kim Il Sung has achieved a full political independence for Korea, because Korea can exist without foreign aid. What other achievement could be greater than this in the cause of a nation? Comrade Kim Il Sung has achieved for his country what many older so-called advanced nations have not achieved.

The example offered by Korea is a graphic proof of the inexhaustible opportunities of a nation which takes the power in its own hands. The Korean people's experience is an inspiring example which shows that any backward nation can surely be built into a prosperous society in a short span of time. Koreans are creating wonders.

Pyongyang, the capital city of Korea which was reduced to ashes during the war, has now become a big modern city with broad avenues and clean streets.

I very much admire the newly built workers' residences in Pyongyang. When my guide told me that they were workers' flats, I could

not believe my eyes, because in my own country workers live in the worst type of houses, but here in Korea workers' flats are like palaces.

I visited a co-operative farm, the Rihyon Co-operative Farm. This was a village that was so much dreaded because the land was said to be barren before liberation, so the few people who lived there then used to live in chronic hunger. After the liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung introduced a scientific farm to the area and the land which was regarded useless is now turned into a flourishing farm. Irrigation has been built and so in all directions of the farm waving crops of different types are found.

The farmers there are now living a decent life. They have a kindergarten for their children, school for grown-up children, radio station, cultural houses, clinics, electricity, indeed almost anything one can get in the city.

The old dilapidated hovels which existed before liberation have been completely removed. Nice looking houses have been erected for all the farmers by the Government.

Who would not be greatly impressed by the warm greetings of the Young Pioneers who smiled and waved to us everywhere they met us? They are the beauties of Korean revolution.

I was also amazed by the enthusiasm of the Korean workers, who always extended their thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung at any time they met visitors.

They always say: "Comrade Kim Il Sung has improved our conditions. We are proud of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Indeed Korea has done away with

the society where the workers were subjected to the ruthless exploitation by a handful of the rich employers. The state employs everybody now. So the workers are the masters of their enterprise.

When I visited the Demarcation Line to see how the American Yankees have come all the way from America to divide Korea, I felt bitter in my mind. I asked myself questions: "By the way what right have the Americans to occupy a part of Korea? Why should the Americans want war? Why should they not leave Korean people to shape their destiny?"

I saw only one South Korean soldier among the American soldiers guarding the Demarcation Line and I asked him whether he felt genuinely happy to be there with the American occupiers, he was ashamed and so he immediately left to hide his face.

Reports tell us that the South Koreans are living a very miserable life under the domination of the Yankee capitalists. The only thing to liberate the South Koreans from poverty is socialism. An evidence of this can be seen in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the entire people are now living a happy life under the socialist society.

Very soon I am sure the Americans would be beaten out of Korea and then the Koreans would be able to live as a nation again. I wish the Korean people more success in the just cause to drive out imperialists from their own native land. I wish Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

Long live Korea!

Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!

SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET REGIME— AN ANTI-POPULAR REACTIONARY “POWER”

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

“...There is no doubt that the power of the Republic is a true people's power representing and protecting the interests of the workers, peasants and other sections of the working people, whereas the South Korean puppet regime is an anti-popular reactionary ‘power’ representing the interests of the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.” (“The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism,” p. 78.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the power of the Republic is a true people's power representing and protecting the interests of the workers, peasants and other sections of the working people because it is composed of the people's representatives.

The power organs of the Republic, from the supreme one down to the lower ones at all levels, are all formed with the revolutionary fighters and true, faithful servants of the people, who, armed with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader who has fought steadfastly for over 40 years for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people, fight devotedly for the people under his leadership.

They have come from among the working people—workers, peasants, and intellectuals—as the true representatives of the people whom the people elected by themselves. Accordingly, all the policies carried out by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are aimed at protecting the interests of the working people and improving their welfare.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently taken popular measures of all kinds to ensure political freedom and rights to the workers, peasants and all other people of various strata and ensures them a happy life materially and culturally.

In contrast to this, the South Korean puppet

regime is a thoroughly anti-popular reactionary “power” representing the interests of the handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who oppress and exploit the working people.

It derives from the fact that the puppet regime has its class foundation on the handful of exploiter classes—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.

In the present “national assembly” of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, 33 per cent of the seats are occupied by landlords and comprador capitalists, 44 per cent by military fascists, reactionary bureaucrats and politicians, leaving no single seat for the workers and peasantry.

Like that, the Pak Jung Hi puppet “regime” has been formed with the handful of reactionary forces. The so-called “power” in South Korea is a puppet “power” rigged up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in an attempt to justify their barbarous colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists make use of the South Korean puppet clique, landlords and comprador capitalists as a tool for smoothly carrying out their aggression and predatory domination.

The landlords, comprador capitalists, and reactionary bureaucrats share their interests with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and can subsist only by the help of the bayonet and dollar of U.S. imperialism.

Therefore, it is by no means fortuitous that the South Korean puppet regime composed of those elements represents the interests of the exploiter classes and the imperialist master and hangs on to the policy of oppressing and exploiting the working people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

“All the so-called ‘policies’ of this ‘power’ are aimed at plundering and exploiting the people to provide comfort and enjoyment to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Hence, South Korean society is an ideal place for the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, but is a living hell for the masses of the people.” (Ibid., p. 78.)

Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, the

successive puppet regimes of South Korea pursued the policy of stepping up the plunder and exploitation of the people to enrich the U.S. imperialist master, the landlords and comprador capitalists and to solidify their political foundation.

The policy of disposing “enemy properties” and the so-called “agrarian reform” enforced by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime are typical of reactionary policies in the interests of the U.S. imperialists, the comprador capitalists and landlords.

Immediately after the August 15 liberation (1945), the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys sold out for a song the key industries, the fruits of sweat and blood of the Korean people, to the capitalists, speculators and profiteers on the pretext that they were “enemy properties” belonging to the Japanese imperialists, and thanks to this anti-popular policy of disposing “enemy properties,” the comprador capitalists firmed their economic position and the U.S. imperialists built up an economic stronghold for sales of their surplus commodity and for penetration of monopoly capital.

Besides, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys allowed the comprador capitalists to monopolize the purchase and sales of the “aid” goods and granted them “special favour” in financing, which enabled them to rake up fabulous profits and further strengthen their economic position. As a result, the comprador capital, which accounted for only 6 per cent of the key industries in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, now controls about 40 per cent of the South Korean manufacturing industry, nearly 80 per cent of the mining industry, and over 50 per cent of the foreign trade.

In the South Korean countryside the feudal landlord system and small peasant economy still remain intact on account of the puppet clique's fraudulent “agrarian reform,” which has provided a foundation of plunder and exploitation to the U.S. imperialists and the landlords.

Today, the South Korean landlords occupy 40 per cent of the total farm land, exploiting in various forms 1,400,000 peasant households. And in South Korea there still remains a feudal exploitation system, which siphons 50 to 60 per cent farm rent from the tenants.

The South Korean puppet regime ensures the U.S. imperialists, the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats to profiteer and squeeze unrestrictedly the working people, while imposing the policy of harsh plunder upon the masses of the people.

The South Korean puppet regime appropriates over 70 per cent of its budget for the upkeep of the puppet army and police terrorist repressive machine for U.S. imperialist colonial rule and war

policy by imposing heavy taxation upon the people. In 1968 alone, the amount extorted as taxation was over 200,000,000,000 won, which accounted for 80 per cent of the budgetary revenue and was 2.8 times as much as in 1966.

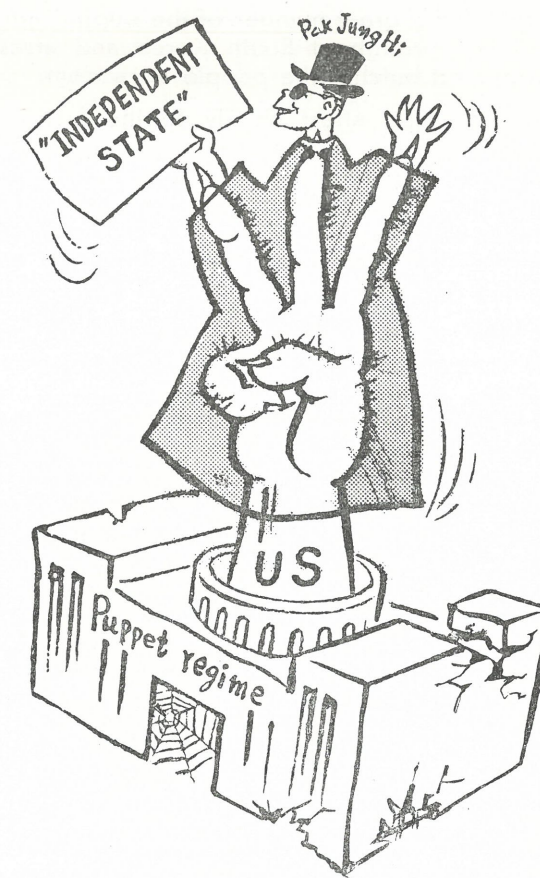
In order to fleece people more, the puppet regime boosted systematically public service fees, causing an abnormal rise of prices; the prices in South Korea have risen 3 times since the “military coup” in 1961.

The puppet regime, while boosting prices and taxation, cuts or holds in arrears the wages to be paid to the workers and continuously keeps the purchases of peasants' rice at a far cheaper price than the production cost.

As a result, the South Korean workers are forced to work hard 14 to 18 hours a day under the “worst labour condition,” getting starvation wages which hardly meets one-fourth of the minimum cost of their living. And every year the peasants give up farming, run out of provisions, or desert their villages on account of the exploitation by the feudal tenant system and innumerable levies.

Owing to the puppet regime's anti-popular policy on education and health, a million school-

Cartoon



age children work as shoe-shine boy, paper-boy or chewing-gum vender at the mercy of cold-blooded social maltreatment and humiliation. And those suffering from various ailments number over 8 millions. Poverty-stricken, they lose their life unable to use a pill.

Such being the situation, it is only natural that the South Korean people, who have chosen struggle rather than death in sitting, look up to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, renew their conviction, and infinitely aspire after the life of the people in the northern half of the D.P.R.K., the banner of their hope and happiness, and unfold a struggle for freedom of life, democracy and for the unification of the country.

But, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, set up a ferocious, military fascist dictatorship and are cruelly suppressing the people's struggle. The puppet regime has cooked up a number of evil laws such as the bogus "constitution," "national security law," "anti-communist law," and so on to legalize their barbarous oppression of the people, while protecting "legally" the interests of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and such minor exploiter classes as the landlords and comprador capitalists.

In addition to it, the puppet regime keeps hundreds of thousands of special agents and spies of the notorious "central intelligence agency," and a great number of the puppet army and police throughout South Korea and arrest, imprison, and butcher the people at random.

All these facts attest clearly to the fact that the South Korean puppet regime is a sinister, anti-popular reactionary "power" representing the interests of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the minor exploiter classes such as the landlords and comprador capitalists, while oppressing and exploiting the workers, peasants and other working people, the absolute majority of the population.

Through their bitter experiences in life for over 20 years in the past, the South Korean people have become keenly aware that they can extricate themselves from such a living hell of non-right and poverty as they undergo today only when they establish a true power of the workers, peasants and other working people after driving the U.S. imperialists out of the soil of the fatherland and smashing the puppet regime. And they are now vigorously waging active forms of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle including the armed struggle.

Victory is in store for the South Korean people who are unfolding a sacred revolutionary struggle for freedom and liberation.

Moves of Japanese Militarists for Overseas Expansion

The Japanese militarists, who have been revived under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism after their surrender in World War II, are engrossed in reinforcing military forces and strengthening the fascist ruling system at home, while stepping up war preparations, and have set themselves to full-scale overseas expansion externally with a view to realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" on all account.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Sato Government pursues a hostile policy towards our country and other socialist countries in Asia. It also intensifies its economic and cultural infiltration into a number of Asian, African and Latin-American countries under the specious names of 'aid,' 'joint development' and 'economic and technical co-operation.'" (The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party, p. 9.)

Imperialism cannot subsist without aggression and plunder of other countries. At present Japanese monopoly capitalism has reached such a stage of development where it can hardly advance further without overseas expansion. This is particularly connected with the fact that it is now faced with acute shortage of raw materials and narrow market owing to lack of raw material sources and loss of colonies and spheres of influence.

Their active move for overseas expansion is also connected with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are trying to use the Japanese militarist force in maintaining their crumbling colonial foothold in Asia and in tiding over their military and political crisis which is worsening every day in this part of the world.

In accordance with the requirements of the development of Japanese monopoly capitalism and the aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists employ every possible means to step up their economic and cultural infiltration into other countries.

The main objectives of overseas expansion of the Japanese militarists are Asian, African and Latin-American countries. Particularly they try to penetrate Southeast Asia rich in labour and material resources. Their design is to form their own

sphere of influence while helping U.S. imperialism in pursuing the policy of aggression against Asia.

In paving the path of aggression the cunning Japanese reactionary ruling circle made use of war "reparations," a special form of capital export.

They not only cut down the claimed reparations they ought to pay to Southeast Asian countries for the pillage and atrocity committed by them during World War II to less than six per cent but imposed on these countries terms of payment favorable to themselves.

Worse still, the reparations were paid mainly in the form of supply of high-priced machines and equipment or in the form of technical services, instead of in cash. Besides, agreements of economic "co-operation" aimed at exporting Japan's heavy industrial products and parts were imposed as strings attached to the payment of the "reparations," thereby artificially increasing demand for Japanese goods.

By March, 1966, they paid 60 per cent of the cut-down "reparations" amounting to nearly 1.2 billion dollars. On this basis, they increased export of Japanese goods of the Southeast Asian regions by 50 per cent and a good number of private monopoly firms made inroad into these regions.

Along with the payment of war "reparations," the Japanese reactionary ruling circles have stepped up capital export by the state in the forms of "aid," credit and deferred payment. They have already realized several billions of dollars of state capital export.

Following the state capital export private capitals have made a rush for this area in the form of production capital. As of March 1967, export of private capitals reached 1.2 billion dollars.

Thus Japan's export of capital, both state and private, hitherto realized in the forms of loan capital and production capital and in other veiled forms, amounts to more than six billion dollars in total. The Japanese monopoly capitals exported abroad are not only used as a means of economic exploitation and plunder of the countries concerned but as a means of political and military aggression. The Japanese militarists seek to hold the economic arteries of these countries in their hands through capital export and then to put

them under their political, military control and to subjugate them in the end.

Last year the Sato clique allotted the total sum of 478.1 billion yen for "overseas economic co-operation" to step up their overseas expansion. The figure is approximately seven times that in 1960.

While strengthening the overseas expansion system in compilation of budget, in February last year the Japanese monopoly capitalists rigged up the "Asian Private Investment Company," a tool of neo-colonialism, in co-operation with U.S. and Australian monopoly capitals and set about plundering through direct investment in Southeast Asian countries. Further, in June last year they founded the "African Investment Company" to stretch in real earnest their predatory tentacles as far as the African Continent.

Basing themselves on these moves, the Japanese reactionary bosses are making a noisy propaganda about their predatory "economic aid," saying "Japan must contribute to security of Asia through her own independent overseas economic co-operation" or "the economic co-operation between Japan and Asian countries must be expanded from 'dot' to 'face'."

For instance, Foreign Minister Aichi of the Sato clique, who attended at the fourth "Ministerial Conference for Development of Southeast Asia" held in April last year, said that ten year later Japan would be able to offer every year about five billion dollars of "economic aid" (1,800 billion yen in Japanese currency) to "underdeveloped countries."

This figure is equivalent to the total amount of the annual "economic aid" that U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war, is now giving to the "underdeveloped countries" as the main neo-colonialist means of realizing its aggressive aim.

Such a huge amount of foreign "economic aid" plan of the Japanese militarists shows clearly how far they have gone in their machination to achieve the dream of imperialist overseas expansion.

Another important means used by the Japanese monopoly capitals and reactionary ruling circle for their overseas expansion is "technical co-operation." Taking advantage of technical difficulties newly independent countries are facing

in economic construction, Japanese monopoly capitals design, through the export of techniques under the spurious name of "technical co-operation," to put these countries under their control in operational technique, pave the path for expansion of monopoly capital, and advertise Japanese techniques and plant pro-Japanese ideology into the peoples.

To this end, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles employ every possible means; they send numerous personnel to various places of Asia, Africa and Latin America under names such as "medical service," "technical personnel," "investigation group," "research member," etc., and set up "technical centres" and run "technical institutes" in many countries. They organized "Japanese Youth Overseas Co-operation Corps," a copy of the U.S. imperialist "peace corps" and send them to a number of countries. And it is a well-known fact that they are nothing but scouts for neo-colonialist aggression.

Along with the economic infiltration, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles carry on religious, ideological, and cultural infiltration under the cloak of "friends" of Asian and African countries. What they aim in this is to create an illusion of Japanese imperialism, benumb national Juche-motivated consciousness and revolutionary spirit of the peoples in these countries, conciliate their anti-imperialist sentiments and undermine friendship and unity between Asian and African countries. In this way they seek to realize their aim of expansion easily.

By such crafty means, the Japanese militarists are intensifying their infiltration into South Korea in particular, and turning it into their colony in cooperation with U.S. imperialism.

Using the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as a lever, they strengthen political and military collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and facilitate the Japanese monopoly capitals to make inroad into South Korea.

The Japanese militarists are offering one billion dollars to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the name of "economic cooperation" and in other names, but this only leads to further subordination of the South Korean economy to the Japanese monopolies. In South Korea 80 per cent of the shipbuilding and repair, 100 per cent of the vinyl chloride industry, 100 per cent of the bonded processing industry, 30 per cent of the fibre industry are now placed under the control of Japanese monopolies.

A new, conspicuous move is observed in recent years in the cunning overseas expansion manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists, in compliance with the requirements of the U.S. imperialists' plan for aggression against Asia. So far the economic infiltration has been carried on chiefly through bilateral agreements, but now they de-

sign to realize overseas expansion by forming some sorts of economic blocs in closer collusion with U.S. imperialism under the slogan of "Asia-Pacific Community" and using the blocs as a lever.

Typical of them are "Asian Development Bank," "Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of Southeast Asia," "Southeast Asian Agricultural Development Conference" and "Asia-Pacific Ministerial Council."

At present U.S. imperialism seeks to form unitary, more comprehensive "anti-communist" military alliance with U.S.-Japan military alliance as the axis to tide over its military and political crisis in Asia. To this end, they are scheming, first of all, to league together their Asian puppet and satellite states economically under the deceptive slogans of "joint development," "regional economic co-operation," etc.

In order to realize this vicious scheme, the U.S. imperialists have suggested Japan to play a "leading role" in the league as they are in the throes of dollar crisis. Particularly, the Nixon clique, who are driving forward the "Asia-Pacific Ministerial Council" into a military alliance, force Japan to play a more important role as a "shock force" for the U.S. imperialists' aggression of Asia, bluntly saying, "No collective security of Asia is thinkable without Japan."

Such a plan of U.S. imperialism is in full accord with the interests of the Japanese militarists dreaming overseas expansion in Asia in exchange for their services in the former's policy of aggression.

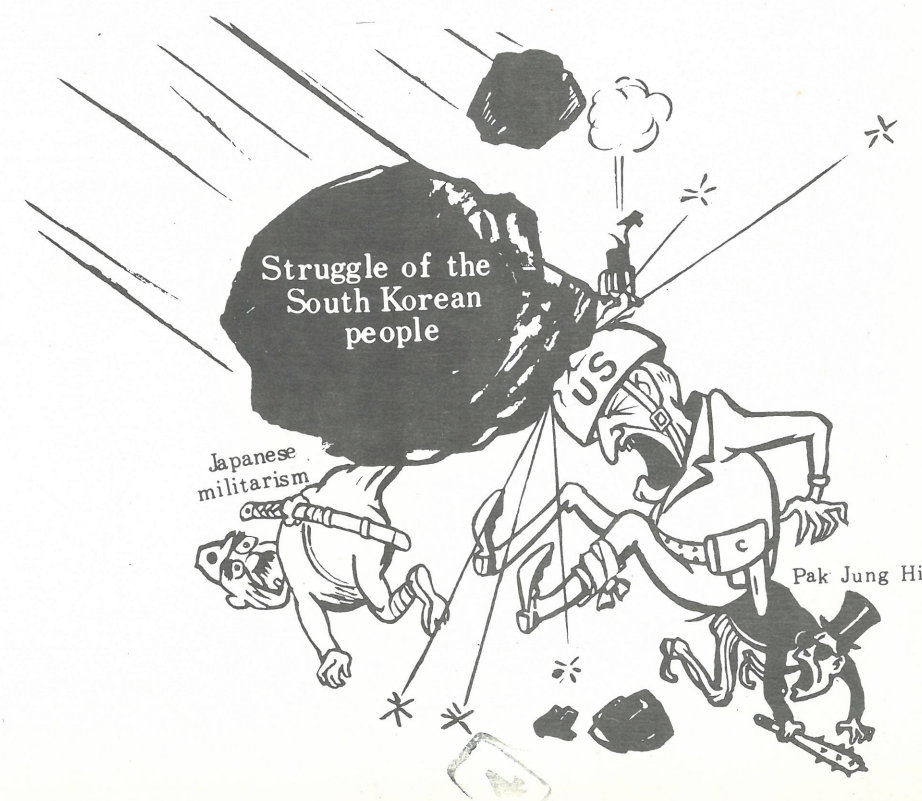
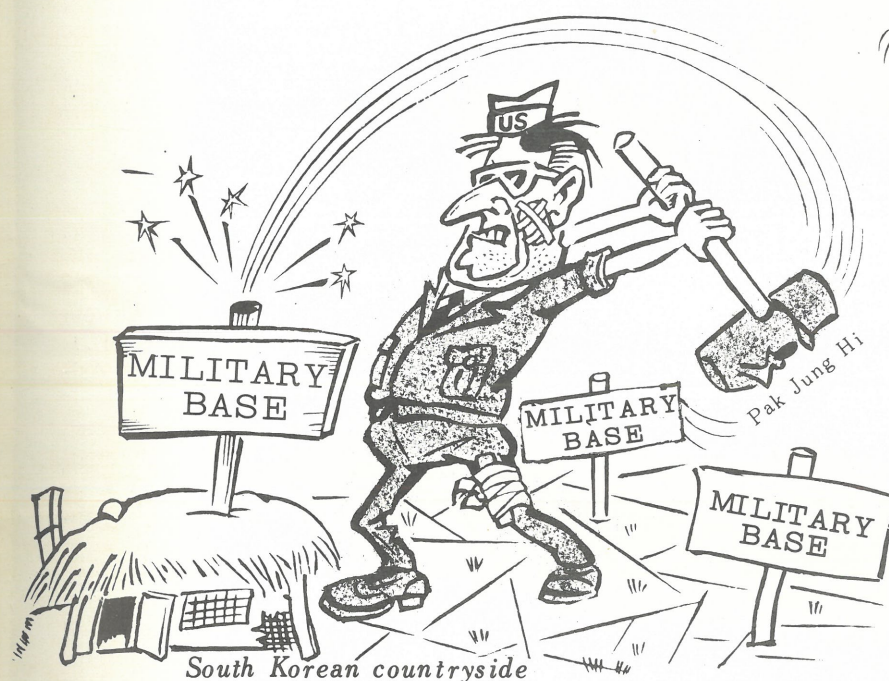
The Japanese reactionary ruling circles are engrossed in promoting their scheme of "regional economic organizations." Bragging that they must be "a prop and stay of Asia in the economic field," they advocate they will offer a large-scale "economic aid." This reveals their vicious design to use their "economic aid" as a means for becoming the "leader of Asia."

As we see, the desperate manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists to realize imperialist expansion in exchange for their services to U.S. imperialism under the subordinate military alliance with the latter have reached the zenith.

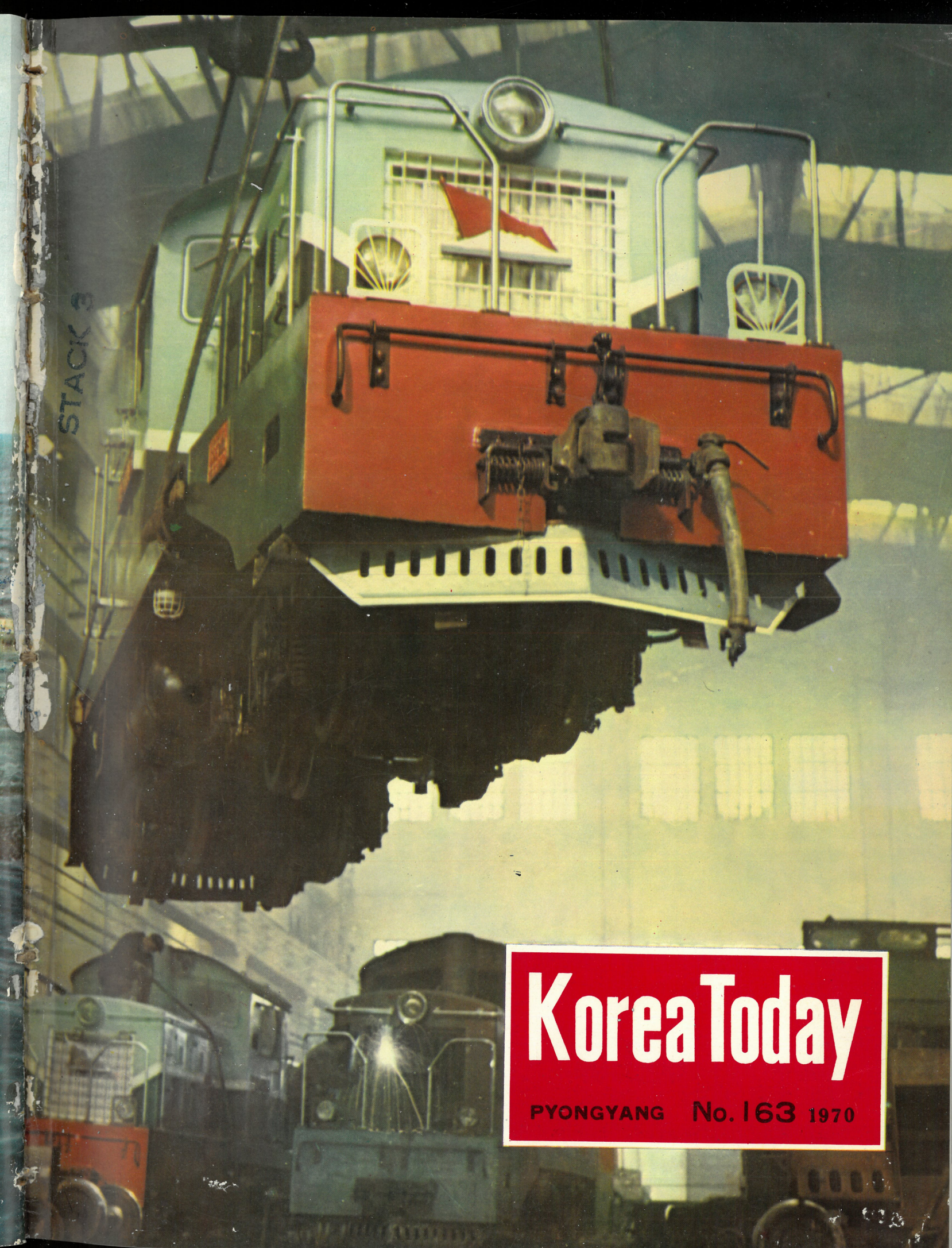
The Japanese militarists seek to realize on all account the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by stepping up plunder of other nations by crafty neo-colonialist means while strengthening the exploitation of the home people. Their machination, however, is nothing but an anachronistic fantasy.

The awakened peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America today will baffle the aggressive design of the Japanese militarists, a faithful agent of U.S. imperialism and a newly emerged dangerous aggressive force in Asia, while fighting against U.S. imperialism.

"A RECKLESS PLAY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM FOR ANOTHER WAR"



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